The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7442. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

THE POLITICAL TROUBLES IN THE NIEVRE.

THE INCIDENTS OF BARON DE BOURGOING'S ELECTION—WHAT M. SAVARY IS ATTEMPTING—THE HERO OF THE DEBATE—CAPRICES OF THE WEATHER—THE GOVERNMENT AND SCIENCE—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 9, 1875.

This afternoon the long-expected report of M. Savary respecting the Nièvre election, and the alleged frauds committed by Baron de Bourgoing and his friends, will be distributed among the members of the Assembly. The journals have already given us a foretaste of this remarkable document, which makes a volume of over 400 pages in small type. The date of the discussion has been fixed for the 12th of July, or Monday next, and some stormy scenes may be predicted with confidence. The inquiry in question was confided to the Fifth Bureau, which intrusted it to M. Savary, but the Commission does not agree with the conclusions of its reporter. M. Boittieux has already declared that the deductions have no relations whatever to the facts, and that the opinions expressed are not proved by documents submitted to the commission or by the testimony taken by it. Whether or not this statement is true remains to be seen, but that this long report is the work of party passion does not admit of a doubt. The courts of law have already pronounced in favor of Baron de Bourgoing, and M. Tailhaud, the late Minister of Justice, declared in the Tribune that none of the *procureurs* had brought forward any proof of the alleged frauds, though some had stated, nevertheless, that there were frauds, although justice was not able to reach them. It will astonish you in America to hear what those frauds were, and to learn how mild they are in character. The chief may be given as an example. M. de Bourgoing came to Versailles and read his electoral address to Marshal de MacMahon, who said that it was eminently conservative, and that he saw no objection to it. This fact was stated in a poster stuck up in the different communes of the Department of Nièvre. The enemies of M. de Bourgoing claim that he made an unwarranted use of the name of the Chief of State, and gave the electors the false idea that he was the official candidate. This is a fair example of many of the alleged frauds. But I may say here that these frauds have very little to do with the real issue. The point is the declaration of M. Rouher that there was no Bonapartist Central Committee. M. Savary, who hates the Bonapartists, and who is engaged in a life and death struggle with them, seized upon these charges of fraud as an excuse for making domiciliary visits and perquisitions for the purpose of proving the existence of this committee. The debate will run upon this point, and I have very little doubt but that the Assembly will validate the election of Baron de Bourgoing without great difficulty.

M. CHARLES SAVARY.

M. Savary, (Charles,) the hero of the coming debate, about which you will have heard enough before my letter reaches you, is yet a young man. He was born at Coutances in September, 1845. His father was an eminent magistrate, an advocate of the Paris Court of Appeals, and a Councilor of the Court of Cassation. He was one of the founders of the "Tocqueville Conference," to which belonged the young advocates of the Orleanist Party, and it was in this sort of a higher debating society that he prepared himself for political life. The Government of the 4th of September made him a Sous-prefect, and on the 8th of February, 1871, the date on which the present Assembly was elected, he was sent to the Chamber at Bordeaux as one of the Deputies for La Manche. He was the eighth on the list of eleven, and received 70,000 votes, just enough, and with little to spare, to insure his election. He took his seat at once among the most determined partisans of the Orleans Princes. Although under thirty years of age M. Savary soon distinguished himself as a working member, although his oratory left much to be desired. He did a great deal of serious work upon the tax bill passed two years ago. It was a newspaper polemic which turned M. Savary into his present course, a relative by marriage—M. Duqué de la Fauconnerie, editor of *L'Ordre*, the organ of M. Rouher—having indulged in remarks which stung him to the quick. He then established a journal called *L'Echo Universel*, in which he made, and is making, violent war upon the Bonapartists, and it was owing to this unfortunate prominence that he was chosen as reporter in the case of the Nièvre election. He was one of the first men of the Right Centre to comprehend the fact that I have often enough repeated in these columns, that the real struggle in France lies between the Republicans and the Bonapartists, and that the Orleanists must find means for killing the latter party before they can enter upon anything like equal terms into a contest with the Republicans. He had no confidence in the stadtholder idea put forward by the Duc d'Aumale, who fondly hoped that it might take with the bourgeoisie. Finally, M. Savary was one of the principal authors, under the inspiration of the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, of the present alliance between the Right Centre and the Republicans of the Left Centre, having for its object the ostracism of the Bonapartists. Physically, M. Savary is capable of great endurance and continued labor. He is tall, large-framed, blond, wears his beard full, and looks more like an Englishman than a Frenchman. He is married and has some beautiful little children. Charles Savary is also Mayor of the Commune of Cérisy-la-Salle, where he has a magnificent château and a large property, and is also a member of the Council General of La Manche. While having great respect for him personally, and a liking for him when I meet him in society, I have no sympathy for the work upon which he is now engaged. There is too much passion in it, and in order to carry through such dirty work he has to employ means which are unworthy of his fine talents. His greatest fault is his too evident vanity, and this will be gratified to the utmost by the noise that will be made about his name during the coming week.

CAPRICES OF THE WEATHER.

It was thought that the weather would turn fine after the first quarter of the July moon, and the observatory sent out dispatches which were very hopeful. But hardly had they left ere M. le Verrier began to receive telegrams from the north signaling further atmospheric perturbations. He quickly corrected his first dispatches, and gave warning of approaching storms. The first burst upon us on Sunday, rain falling in torrents all night, and coming down *à seaux*, or by the bucketful, according to the French locution. On Monday there were frequent showers, but Tuesday was hot and sultry. Wednesday we had a furious hurricane and a very severe storm of thunder and lightning. For some hours flashes succeeded each other with scarcely a second's intermission, and at night the dense masses of black clouds which hung low in the sky were almost constantly illuminated. The spectacle was grand and terrible at Saint Germain, where I was when the tornado passed. It burst just before reaching Paris, and the lightning which had been flashing horizontally through the clouds began to descend to earth in direct line. Nine bolts fell in quick succession upon Neuilly, killing two men instantly and wounding several others, uprooting trees, and breaking scores of windows. For over an hour it was terrific. Another part of the tornado burst upon a village near the city, doing a vast amount of damage. The shade trees were nearly stripped of branches as well as of leaves. As I write the storm is rolling southward, carrying a sort of devastation in its train, its course being marked by reports of persons killed by lightning. Unfortunately, M. Le Verrier warns us that more storms are to come, one being on its way to us from the Baltic. Gen. Nansouty, who occupies the meteorological observatory upon the Pic du Midi, and who telegraphs all the atmospheric changes to Paris, has just sent word that there has been a heavy fall of snow in the Pyrenees, which remains with the old snow upon the t[illegible]s of the mountains. He sees danger of another inundation when this snow melts, and asks that some steps should be now taken for the protection of the riverain inhabitants.

THE ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES.

The minute way in which the changes in the atmosphere are noted here is very curious, as well as interesting. It is mainly owing to the fact that we have an institution called the "Academie des Sciences," the members of which are paid, or have a pension from the Government, in addition to their regular pay as Professors in the university. M. Le Verrier, for example, gets his 6,000 francs a year for his hour's work in the academy, in addition to his pay as Directeur of the Observatory, (25,000 francs, I believe,) and has pay as Professor of astronomy. At every session of the academy we have some very valuable work, reported in full in the *Journal Officiel*. All matters concerning natural science or the welfare of the public is here discussed by competent men. For things concerning public health there is Dr. Ricord and the most eminent men of the Paris faculty; and for things pertaining to meteorology and astronomy there is Le Verrier and his colleagues of the observatory. Almost every question is here discussed. For instance, the other day the journals gave rise to a report that the Seine was rising and that an overflow was expected. M. Belgrand treated this question in the following manner, thus calming the fears of the public:

Mr. Belgrand said: When I announced that the level of the rivers would remain very low this year, from May to the 15th of October in the basin of the Seine, M. Leverrier immediately afterward announced that the atmospheric situation was menacing, and that the weather was turning to further rain rather than to drought. I added that the two phenomena were independent, and that, even though a great deal of rain should fall, the water-level of the streams would yet remain very low. The rains of Summer, as I have already demonstrated, are very nearly without influence upon the volume of water in the streams in the valley of the Seine. And, in spite of the rains we have already endured, the level of the Seine has not been raised. The heavy fall of rain yesterday had no sensible action upon it. No telegrams from above have been received to indicate the appearance of any kind of freshet. In any event, if one should ultimately make its appearance, it will be very feeble. It is very true, therefore, according to our previsions, that the volume of water in the streams of the valley of the Seine is, up to this time, very small indeed.

This report completely tranquillized the farmers, who were preparing to gather in their crops before they were ready, and no one now fears any overflow of the Seine. The farmers know that the men of science are paid by the Government, and, therefore, by themselves, are carefully watching over their interests, and remain at their posts to signal the first appearance of danger. Since the inundations in the south the Faculties of the large towns are trying to get a similar system in the Midi, and I do not see why it should not exist throughout the world. With us the question would be, Who is to pay the scientific men for working in the public interest? Some day, perhaps, a James Lick *quelconque* will arise, who appreciates the advantages of such a system, and leave a sufficient sum of money to a work of this kind.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Yesterday the Assembly began the third reading of the bill relative to the liberty of superior education, and it was evident from the first that notable progress had been made. The committee has made some material modifications in the law. In the first place, it has thrown out the question of the personality of dioceses and communes; that is, the question as to whether they can hold property like a person, receive and transmit legacies, and act like individuals or corporate bodies. This, it has been found, is a question of too much importance to be settled in a law on public education, and hence the clause has been erased. The clause relating to mixed juries for the examinations for degrees has been settled by agreement, and no such jury can be allowed to any college or university which has less than three Faculties. This will greatly limit the concurrence with the State, which has hitherto had the monopoly of conferring degrees. An attempt was made by the Republicans to retard the action of the law to the year 1886, but this failed. Their objection to the liberty of public instruction is that the Church Party is ready to begin at once, while they will have no means for founding colleges for several years to come. This is true, and the clericals will doubtless profit by their advantages. But yet that is no reason for refusing to vote the law. If the principle is a good one it should be adopted at once; if it is bad it should be rejected at once; in any case it would be folly to make a law now which was to go into force only in 1886. Of course this was merely an attempt to retard the adoption of a law the consequences of which are feared by the Republicans.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

DISAPPEARANCE OF RECORDS FROM DENISON'S OFFICE.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—Painful rumors are in circulation here of the disappearance of important records from the office of the Division and Resident Engineers of the Eastern Division of the canal, relating specially to some of the contracts of Mr. H. D. Denison, who is now in contempt for refusing to produce his own books before the Canal Investigating Commission.

A REVENUE OFFICER MURDERED IN A DISTILLERY.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 22.—E. G. Johnson, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and a member of the Florida Legislature, was shot and killed last night at a still-house about ten miles from Fernandina. The assassins are unknown.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN UPROAR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—MR. PLIMSOLL GETS EXCITED.

LONDON, July 22.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Disraeli announced that the Government had abandoned the Merchant Shipping bill for this session. He expressed the hope that the session would be closed by the 10th or 12th of August, or possibly at an earlier date.

Mr. Plimsoll took the floor, and delivered a speech, in which he violently attacked the Government. He said the consequence of the abandonment of the bill would be the destruction of thousands of lives. He spoke vehemently and excitedly, using extraordinary epithets, stamping his feet and gesticulating wildly, setting the House in an uproar. The scene was unparalleled. Mr. Plimsoll first earnestly implored the Government not to send thousands of persons to undeserved and unhallowed graves through the conduct of ship-owners of murderous tendencies. Upon being called to order, he advanced to the table and gave notice that he would ask on Tuesday next whether certain vessels which had been lost, entailing great sacrifice of life, belonged to Mr. Bates, member for Plymouth.

Mr. Plimsoll added that he was determined to unmask these villains. In reply to the Speaker, he said he applied that expression to members of the House, and refused to withdraw it.

Mr. Disraeli moved that Mr. Plimsoll be removed from the House.

The Speaker ordered Mr. Plimsoll to withdraw his remarks.

Mr. Plimsoll left the chamber, shaking his fists at the Government benches as he went out.

Mr. Sullivan, after Mr. Plimsoll had left the Chamber, apologetically hinted that he was momentarily insane.

Mr. Bates subsequently made a personal explanation in regard to the remarks of Mr. Plimsoll concerning himself. He acknowledged that he had lost five ships during the last two years, but said they were well equipped, were classed A No. 1 at Lloyds, and were only insured for part of their value. He expressed pity for Mr. Plimsoll, who, he said, was not responsible for his actions.

Mr. T. E. Smith, Liberal member for Tynemouth, and Mr. Rathbone, Liberal member for Liverpool, protested against the Government's course. They declared that the suspense and uncertainty which would be produced by the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping bill would be injurious to the shipping interest.

The House then began discussion as to what action it was proper to take in regard to Mr. Plimsoll's conduct. Several of the speakers urged his excitability as an excuse for his offense. The debate on the subject was finally adjourned until Thursday next.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH BURMAH—FRESH TROUBLE ABOUT THE SHIPPING BILL ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, July 12.—In the House of Commons this evening Lord Hamilton, Under Secretary of State for India, in reply to an interrogatory, declined to submit the correspondence in regard to the difficulties with Burmah, but said he hoped that they would be amicably adjusted.

Mr. Disraeli stated that the Conservatives at their meeting to-day adopted some resolutions which it was unnecessary to explain.

It is rumored that there will be fresh troubles in the House when the motion to abandon the Merchants' Shipping bill and proceed with the Agricultural Holdings bill comes up.

THE STEAMER ABBOTSFORD BUT LITTLE DAMAGED.

LONDON, July 22.—There is no change in the position of the steam-ship Abbotsford, ashore in Cwmmaes Bay, Wales. The agents of the line think she will float off on the next high tide. Lighters have been sent to take off her cargo. The forward compartment is full of water, but the others are tight. Steam pumps have also been sent. There are still hopes of saving the vessel.

The following dispatch has been sent from Liverpool to the agents of the American line at Philadelphia:

"A diver who was sent down under the steam-ship Abbotsford reports that the only damage visible is the garboard streak started near the foremast. If the weather continues moderate it is expected the vessel will be got off."

THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, July 22.—In the Presbyterian Council to-night, the Chairman said that in private conferences a unanimous and substantial agreement on the constitution had been reached. But one point in the preamble remained to be discussed to-morrow, when the constitution would be made public. The next meeting of the Council will be held in Edinburgh in the Summer of 1876, and the succeeding one in the United States.

DR. M'COSH IN THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, July 22.—Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, presided over the Presbyterian Council. He made a speech to-night, in which he eloquently traced the progress of the idea in favor of union. He described his original suggestion at Philadelphia in regard to it, and the cordial reception of the scheme in America, which culminated in the success of 1873, when a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, such as was only possible in the United States, was held. This led to a conference between distinguished men, who declared the accomplishment of the scheme one of the desires of their hearts. With regard to the constitution, he might say that the Council had agreed to take the *consensus* of the Reformed Church. The objects of the Alliance were settled. The Council would consider the question of the general interests of the community, seek the welfare of weak, oppressed churches, collect and distribute information about the Church, and entertain all subjects connected with the work of evangelization.

Resolutions favoring the alliance were unanimously passed.

THE REPORTS OF DULLNESS IN THE COTTON TRADE DENIED.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The *Post* declares that nothing has occurred to create the least uneasiness in the cotton trade, and says the reports to the contrary are sensational.

BRITISH ART AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

LONDON, July 22.—A deputation from the Academy of Arts to-day waited upon the Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, and Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor, and urged in the interest of British art the advisability of the Government defraying the expenses of the transportation of paintings to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. Lord Cairns promised that attention should be given to the matter.

Among the distinguished artists in the deputation were Sir Francis Grant, and Messrs. Cope, Frith, Leighton, Millais, and Pickersgill.

The deputation was received and answered by Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, not Lord Cairns, as first reported.

A FLOOD AT BURTON-ON-TRENT—RAILWAY TRAINS INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, July 22.—There is a flood at Burton-on-Trent, and the water in the river is still rising. A part of the town is impassable.

The Great Western Railway between St. Ives, County of Huntingdon, and Swanesey, County of Cambridge, a distance of three and a half miles, is submerged, and traffic stopped.

THE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

THE IRISH TEAM WIN THE ELCHO SHIELD—THE SCORE OF THE DIFFERENT RANGES.

LONDON, July 22.—The attendance at the Wimbledon meeting to-day was small at first. The ranges in the Elcho Shield contest were 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The possible team score at each range was 600 points. At the 800-yard range the English eight scored 515, the Irishmen 502, and the Scotchmen 498.

On the 900-yard range the Irish eight scored 527, the Scotchmen 511, and the Englishmen 504. A victory for the Irishmen was now deemed certain. There was intense excitement while the last range was being shot. The Englishmen scored 483, the Scotchmen 494, and the Irishmen 477, winning the shield. The Irishmen's total score was 1,506, the Englishmen's 1,502, and the Scotchmen's 1,503.

The American riflemen kept the target for the Irishmen and superintended their shooting. There was considerable increase in the attendance of spectators.

CHEERS AND CONGRATULATIONS AFTER THE MATCH—COL. GILDERSLEEVE INVITES THE RIFLEMEN OF THE WORLD TO SHOOT AT THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, July 22.—Only during the shooting at the 1,000-yards range were the contestants in the match for the Elcho Shield favored with bright weather.

After the victory of the Irishmen, Wells, Captain of the English eight, called for cheers for the Irish Team, which were given. Abercorn, Captain of the Irish eight, spoke in response and called for cheers for the Scotch eight. Dunlop, Captain of that team, in speaking, complimented the American Team and America. Col. Gildersleeve, Captain of the American Team, returned his thanks for the favorable remarks about his country. In regard to the hopes that had been expressed that an American team would compete at Wimbledon in 1876, he said: We are to have at Philadelphia in that year a national centennial celebration, and we invite the rifle teams of the civilized world to a friendly contest there. Should that be accomplished, you will see an American Team at Wimbledon in 1877.

Lord Wharncliffe said he hoped the English, Scotch, and Irish riflemen would be represented at Philadelphia.

In a match at Wimbledon to-day, between English and Canadian riflemen for the Kolapore Cup, at 200, 500, and 600 yards range, the Canadians won by 34 points.

THE ENGLISH-CANADIAN MATCH.

LONDON, July 23.—The Kolapore Cup at Wimbledon yesterday was at first won by the Canadians by a "walk over," as the English Team did not put in an appearance. Afterward, upon the arrival of the latter, the Canadians voluntarily canceled their score, which amounted to 569 points, and shot the match over with the Englishmen with the result already announced.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY VOTES TO TAKE A RECESS.

PARIS, July 22.—The National Assembly to-day, by a vote of 470 against 155, agreed to adjourn from the 4th of August to the 4th of November, not to the 16th of November, as was agreed upon by the committee a few days ago. Many deputies abstained from voting.

GERMANY.

DAMAGE BY RAIN AT WARMBRUM.

BERLIN, July 22.—The town of Warmbrum and vicinity, in Silesia, has been visited by a very heavy rain-storm. Bridges, houses, and crops were destroyed.

MERCANTILE SUSPENSIONS.

SUSPENSION OF A BOSTON CLOTHING FIRM.

BOSTON, July 22.—The *Evening Herald* states that the well-known clothing house of George H. Lane & Co., of this city, have suspended.

FAILURE OF AN EXETER MERCHANT.

EXETER, N. H., July 22.—Joshua Getchell, formerly of the firm of Joshua Getchell & Son, has failed for $70,000. He kept a large variety store.

FAILURE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—E. Nutting, stove manufacturer, failed to-day. Liabilities, $195,000; assets, $150,000.

THE TOBACCO CROP.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The July returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage of tobacco is greater than that of last year, the increase being in the great tobacco-producing States. Maryland has increased her area 4 per cent.; Virginia, 30; North Carolina, 33; South Carolina, 7; Florida, 23; Mississippi, 16; Arkansas, 10; Tennessee, 203; Kentucky, 223; Ohio, 25; Indiana, 49; Illinois, 56; Missouri, 60. New-York, Pennsylvania, and Texas report the same area as last year; New-Hampshire has reduced her small average 30 per cent.; Massachusetts, 25; Connecticut, 2; Georgia, 50; Alabama, 10; Louisiana, 7; Wisconsin, 17; Kansas, 11. The condition of the crop is most satisfactory in the larger tobacco States, and is 2 per cent. above an average on the whole. Kentucky, which produces two-fifths of our whole crop, is 34 per cent. above the average. The other large producing States are either very near a full average or above. The remarkably depressed condition is noted only in the smaller producing States.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER RISING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 22.—The continued rise in the river causes much uneasiness among planters in bottoms, but a gentleman who is well informed on questions connected with the river, and watches gauges closely says the present rise will not damage 1,000 acres.

STATUE OF DR. WELLS, AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—A bronze statue of Dr. Horace Wells, the discoverer of anæsthesia, was to-day placed in the park in this city. It was executed by T. H. Bartlett, sculptor, by orders of the State of Connecticut and the City of Hartford.

ROBBERY AND OUTRAGE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 22.—To-day Henry P. Frost, a Swede, was bound over in $5,000 bail for trial in the Superior Court on a charge of robbing and outraging a lonely widow, seventy years old, named Jones, residing in West Haven.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION—CHARGES OF BRIBERY—CARROLL, THE RING CANDIDATE, FINALLY NOMINATED—AN ANTI-INFLATION PLATFORM.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22.—The Democratic Convention continued in session until 4:30 o'clock this morning, when it adjourned to 10:30 A. M., without having reached a vote on any nomination. About 1 o'clock this morning Thomas G. Keating, of Queen Anne's County, was installed as permanent Chairman. Filibustering was continued. Motions to adjourn were constantly made and voted down, no rules having been adopted by the convention. Discussion on dilatory and other motions took a wide range, and, as the hours moved on, the debate waxed hotter and hotter. Mr. Freaner, of Washington County, a leader of the Hamilton party, openly charged that bribes of $1,000 in one case and $500 and an office in another had been offered two delegates to vote for Mr. Carroll, which was retorted by Mr. Fenton, a Carroll delegate, saying that a Baltimore City delegate had been offered a bribe in money to vote for Hamilton, which was spurned by the delegate. No one supposed this bribe was offered with the knowledge of Mr. Hamilton, nor was any candidate or his advocates responsible for what was done by outsiders.

At times the greatest confusion prevailed, and the discussion became so excited that John Ritchie, the recognized leader of Hamilton's friends, threatened to withdraw from the convention if the majority insisted on forcing a vote at this sitting.

At 4:30 A. M. Hon. Stevenson Archer announced that if the Hamilton men would agree to adopt the rules of the last House of Delegates of Maryland so far as applicable to the convention, the Carroll men would agree to an adjournment until 10:30 A. M.

This was agreed to, and the convention adjourned to 10:30 A. M.

The convention was called to order at 10:50 A. M. A resolution was adopted referring all resolutions relating to the platform or other subjects without debate to a Committee on Resolutions, which committee was named by the several county and city delegates.

Mr. Downs, of Caroline, moved that in accordance with the understanding had previous to the adjournment this morning, the convention now proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor.

Hon. Stevenson Archer moved as a substitute that Levin Woolford, of Somerset, be declared the unanimous choice of the convention as the nominee for Controller of the Treasury.

Mr. A. P. Gorman, of Howard, appealed to Mr. Archer to carry out in good faith the understanding of this morning and to withdraw his substitute. That understanding was that on assembling this morning the convention would proceed to nominate candidates in regular order, which was first a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Seth, of Talbot, said his understanding accorded with that of Mr. Gorman, that nominations be made in regular order, beginning with the Governor.

Mr. Archer said such was not his understanding (and he made the motion) as to the order of nominating; but as other gentlemen differed with him he withdrew his substitute.

The motion to proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor was carried.

Henry C. Wotten, of Howard, nominated Hon. John Lee Carroll, of Howard.

A communication from Gov. Groomex to the President of the convention, stating that he was no longer a candidate, was read.

Hon. John Ritchie, of Frederick, nominated Hon. William T. Hamilton, of Washington.

The nominations were declared closed, and Mr. Carroll was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 60 votes. Mr. Hamilton received 50 votes. Mr. Carroll's nomination was then made unanimous.

Levin Woolford, of Somerset, was nominated by acclamation for Controller of the Treasury.

C. J. M. Gwynn, of Baltimore City, was nominated for Attorney General.

Upon invitation, the nominees appeared before and severally addressed the convention.

The following platform was unanimously reported by the Committee on Resolutions and unanimously adopted by the convention:

First—We do hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to those cardinal principles of republican government enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in language so clear that it cannot be improved, to wit: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith; the diffusion of information, and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of the person, under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by jury impartially selected."

Second—Pledged to this creed of political faith, we do further resolve that we protest against the burdens of a high protective tariff as needless exactions from a people intolerably oppressed by a gigantic national debt, and that we insist that the tariff be so regulated as to provide only a sufficient revenue for general uses and not for the purpose of enriching the few at the expense of the many; that we protest against the multiplication of Federal offices, the assignment to them of unusually high salaries, and the abuses of Federal patronage which tend to corrupt the States and to corrupt free institutions.

Third—That agriculture, manufactures, and commerce should be the equal care of well-regulated governments; obstructions to any of them should be removed, but no favoritism should be extended to either at the expense of the others; that labor and capital are mutually dependent, and equal justice demands that legislation should as far as practicable harmonize their conflicts, and prevent the one from oppressing or obtaining undue advantage over the other.

Fourth—That we protest against any increase of the circulating currency, but demand that such measures be adopted by Congress as will result in the resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible moment.

Fifth—That we are opposed to the granting of subsidies to railroad or steam-ship companies or other monopolies, as unwarrantable in law, corrupting in tendency, and utterly subversive of the principles of good republican government.

The sixth resolution treats of the administration of State affairs, the admirable system of State public schools, and the good order prevailing throughout the State.

The seventh and last commends the nominees to the confidence of the people and pledges the earnest efforts of the delegates to secure their election.

THE RESULT A TRIUMPH FOR THE MARYLAND RINGS — TALK OF AN INDEPENDENT TICKET—CHARGES OF GROSS IRREGULARITY IN THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22.—The Democratic State Convention, that met on Wednesday, continued in session until daylight of Thursday morning, and then took a few hours' recess, adjourned finally at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after nominating Carroll for Governor, Gwynn for Attorney General, and Woolford for Controller of the Treasury. The result is a complete triumph for the Baltimore City Ring, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Ring, and the Treasury Ring. The advocates for Senator Hamilton's nomination to the Gubernatorial chair fought the combination all through Wednesday night, and by skillful employment of parliamentary tactics kept the convention in session until nearly 5 o'clock Thursday morning. The effort to defeat the rings was, however, fruitless. They had, by purchase and bargain, combined sixty votes to carry their programme through, and they waited with dumb patience for the moment of action.

The sentiment of protest against the rings was first openly displayed when Hamilton was named for the nomination. Mr. Ritchie, who nominated him, made an onslaught on the rings, and the minority greeted his speech with great applause. The ring majority sat silent and did not put out their strength until the vote was taken.

The common talk to-night is of an independent ticket. It is boldly asserted by the Hamilton delegates to the convention that the ring nominations were carried through because the present Administration of the State cannot afford an investigation of the condition of the Treasury. There were about $2,500,000 that should be in the Treasury, of which the accounts give no cognizance. The prospects for an independent movement are excellent. The Western Maryland counties will never support Mr. Carroll, and in the city a heavy vote can be rolled up against him.

The crisis approaching in Maryland is like that which was decided in New-York by THE TIMES' exposure of Tammany, and there will be a great fight in this State and city in October to break down our local Tweedism. The candidates most prominently mentioned for the independent nomination for Governor are J. Morrison Harris and Judge George A. Pearse. The former is a Democrat and the latter a Republican, but both are gentlemen of the highest standing. There are many Democrats who say that either can carry the State.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., July 22.—The Republican mass-meeting, the opening gun of the Republican campaign in this State, was held at the Park Opera-house, in this city, this evening. The house was densely crowded with people, and the speeches were all enthusiastically received. A telegram was received and read from Gov. Hartranft, saying that he could not possibly be present to attend the meeting, as important duties called him elsewhere. Eloquent addresses were delivered by ex-Senator John Scott, Hon. C. S. Wolf, Gen. Henry M. Hoyt, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the highest confidence was expressed on all sides on the result of the coming campaign.

LAMAR RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS IN MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 22.—The *Appeal's* special from Corinth, Miss., says the Democratic Convention for the First District of Mississippi met there to-day and renominated Lucius Q. C. Lamar by acclamation as a candidate for Congress. Fully 5,000 persons were present. Mr. Lamar responded in an eloquent speech, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the formation of parties among the people of this State founded upon difference of race or color, and we cordially invoke the union of good citizens of every race and color in patriotic efforts to defeat at the next election the present State Administration and its supporters, and to secure to all the blessings of honest and capable government.

A BLOODY POLITICAL AFFRAY—THREE MEN INSTANTLY KILLED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 22.—A special to the *Enquirer* from St. Louis says information reached there of a most sanguinary fight at Skin Bayou, in Cherokee Nation, about twelve miles from Fort Smith, on the morning of the 18th. The combatants belonged to the rival political factions of Ross and Downing. Sylvester King, William Saunders, and Joseph Cody were instantly killed. Cody received the contents of seven double-barreled shot-guns loaded with buck-shot, making 103 different wounds. The night following the contending clans, consisting of about thirty men on each side, met again near the scene of the previous encounter, and considerable firing was heard, but no definite particulars have been received of this last rencontre. There is great excitement in the Cherokee Nation, and everything denotes impending anarchy.

THE COTTON CONVENTION.

A PERMANENT CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—ITS PROVISIONS.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 22.—The second day's session of the National Cotton Exchange Convention opened this morning at 10:30 o'clock, the President, John Phelps, in the chair, and John S. Toof, Secretary. After the minutes of yesterday's session had been read the Committee on Permanent Organization presented a constitution and by-laws, each article being read and discussed singly, and, after a general discussion, unanimously adopted. The first article provides for an organization which is to be called "The National Cotton Exchange of America." The second defines the objects, viz., to promote the efficiency and extend the usefulness of the local cotton exchanges, to secure their united and harmonious co-operation, and to obtain more reliable and precise statements with regard to the extent and movements of crops. Provision is then made for a regular biennial meeting, and for a President, Vice President, and seven Directors, who will form the Executive Council, and will act as a board of general management, appoint Secretary, Treasurer, and assistants as they may deem necessary, and will have power to levy assessments and disburse such sums as may be raised, but will not be allowed to incur expenses not provided for by assessments, all such assessments to be on constituent exchanges in proportion to their representation; this representation to be according to the number of bales handled. Exchanges handling 25,000 bales are entitled to two delegates, and one additional delegate for each 100,000 bales in excess thereof.

The next article provides that the Executive Council shall have power to add to the constitution such amendments as shall be passed by a vote of two-thirds of the representatives of each convention, provided that said two-thirds shall represent a clear majority of the constituent exchanges. This article caused considerable discussion, two other forms being presented and rejected. The first provided that solely a majority should represent two thirds of the exchanges; but the New-Orleans party thought this would throw the balance of power in the hands of the small exchanges, and strongly opposed it. They proposed an amendment by which a majority should represent two-thirds of the delegates. This was just as objectionable to the small exchanges, who saw that they would be swamped by the numbers of the delegations from New-Orleans, Savannah, New-York, &c., and the article in the form given above was presented, and, being acceptable to all parties, was adopted. The by-laws were adopted without much comment.

A recess was taken, and in the afternoon session the question of nominations was postponed until to-morrow morning. The important matter of locating a national exchange office was referred to a committee to report to-morrow morning.

DESTRUCTIVE RAIN-STORM IN THE OHIO VALLEY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 22.—Reports from the entire length of the Ohio Valley to-night show that one of the heaviest rain-falls of the season has occurred in the past twenty-four hours. At Evansville three inches of rain fell to-day. At Vincennes, Ind., rain fell in torrents, beating down grain, corn, and grass. It is estimated that 10,000 acres of corn in the Wabash bottom are under water. The Wabash river is rising rapidly, threatening an overflow of the entire bottom. Through Southern Ohio and Kentucky all the streams are reported rising rapidly. The Kanawha River at Charleston, West Va., has risen fifteen feet in the past twenty-four hours. Great damage to the crops must necessarily result from this severe storm.

POLICE METHODS.

CURIOUS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

CAPT. HEDDEN RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE AS A PUBLIC OFFICIAL—EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF A MAN WHO TRIED TO OBTAIN SATISFACTION FROM THE POLICE.

The examination of the Police Captains by the Assembly Committee on Crime was continued yesterday in the rooms of the Board of Aldermen, at the City Hall. Messrs. T. Cooper Campbell, Hess, McGowan, and Dessar, of the committee, were present, and the direct examination was conducted by Mr. Aube, in the absence of Mr. John D. Townsend. Capts. Hedden, Gunner, Copeland, Irving, Leary, Killalea, and Kennedy occupied seats within the railing, and a number of politicians were present. Capt. Hedden, of the Thirty-third Precinct, was the first witness. He testified that he had at different times been in charge of the Twentieth, Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Thirteenth, Twenty-eighth, of the Thirteenth a second time, and of the Second Precinct. In his present precinct, the Thirty-third, there were no lotteries, gambling-houses, "skin" games, or disreputable resorts of any kind. The boundaries of the precinct commenced at the Harlem River and followed the line of the Bronx River to Long Island Sound. It was originally the town of Morrisania. The witness stated that he was appointed on the force in June, 1857, and had been Captain for the past nine years. He was in the Twenty-eighth Precinct fourteen months. During that period there was a panel game reported to him in Varick street. He ascertained the facts in the case, and found that the complainant had been robbed of $1 50. He placed the case in the hands of certain officers, who arrested the alleged thieves, but as the complainant pretended not to recognize them, they were discharged. He never heard any complaints from Head-quarters of his failure to break up panel-houses while in the Fifteenth Precinct. The witness commanded the Thirteenth Precinct in December, 1873; that was the month in which occurred the alleged murder and robbery of Nicholas and Mary Ryan; he did not think that any arrests were made in that case; the family who lived on the same floor with the deceased were kept under surveillance for several days; on the morning of the homicide they were brought to the station-house and examined by Inspector Walling; the theory which the witness held in regard to the case was that Nicholas Ryan had murdered his sister while in a state of partial insanity and had then cut his own throat; the murder occurred at No. 254 Broome street.

THE RAIDS UPON GAMBLERS.

The gambling-house No. 818 Broadway was in the Fifteenth Precinct; witness was Captain of that precinct from July 6, 1869, to August, 1871; he remembered entering the house on one occasion to break up the game; the entrance was made on a warrant received from Superintendent Kelso, and issued by Judge Dowling; Kelso told him that he [witness] would have to enter the house on the "jump" or the gamblers would get off before he could arrest them. He took a posse of eight or ten men with him to make the arrests; also a burglar's jimmy with which to break in the door if necessary. On ringing the bell a colored man opened a little wicket in the outside door, and on seeing the Captain shut it with a slam, and proceeded to bolt and bar the entrance. In this the servant was evidently assisted by persons inside. The witness then summoned his men, and finding that they could not open the door by main force, used the jimmy. With its aid they broke down the door and succeeded in making the arrests. He did not know that such forcible entrance was illegal. If he saw a game going on in a house and could only arrest the parties by using such means, he would think himself justified in doing so. Even now, if he were in command of the Fifteenth Precinct, and left to himself unimpeded, he thought that he could clear the precinct of gambling-houses and "skin" games under thirty days. He did not think it possible in all cases to get the evidence upon which to secure convictions. He knew of the law permitting an officer to arrest noted gamblers without detecting them in the act of gambling, but was not sure of its constitutionality. He had followed the same principle on one occasion in arresting a number of notorious young river thieves. His reason for his theory in regard to the Broome street murder was that all the actions of the Ryans, brother and sister, showed that one or both of them were partially out of their right mind. They were not poor people, and yet they lived together, occupying the same room, and living, eating, and sleeping in the same apartment. They were known to have quarreled frequently previous to the homicide, and they were in many respects very peculiar people. It was true that the watch and chain worn by Nicholas Ryan were missing, but the gold watch and chain belonging to his sister were found hanging on a peg a few feet from the door, and her jewelry and valuables were found spread on the table of the room in full view of the robbers and murderers, if such there were.

In answer to a question by one of the committee, the witness stated that he had not the slightest doubt that Nicholas Ryan killed his sister and then killed himself. The Captain added that he would guarantee to take the committee and counsel to the scene of the crime and prove it to their satisfaction, or forfeit his position.

While in the Fifteenth Precinct, he made every effort to break up panel thieving. A woman named Gray robbed a man of $400 at No. 42 Fourth street; he had the woman and her associates arrested and held to bail in $2,000 at Police Court. He had had a similar case on Bleecker street, in the second house east from Wooster, in which the complainant accused two women of robbing him of a $500 bond. The women were arrested and held for examination. The man who had been robbed represented himself as a resident of Charleston, S. C., but he subsequently proved to be a "fraud," and left the City without paying his hotel bill. The women were held for several days after the complainant's departure but no one appeared against them and they were finally discharged. There was at one time a house in Wooster, near Fourth street. As the thieves in all those cases hired furnished rooms and decamped immediately after making a "haul," it was very difficult to get at them. In many instances the victims would refuse to identify prisoners after arrest, probably because the money had already been returned to them. It was always some time before another case occurred again in the same location. The great difficulty in the way of dealing with the evil was the system of hired rooms. It was a mistake to suppose that all the places known as "panel" houses were provided with the traditional panel; probably in not one instance out of four was any apparatus used. The witness mentioned a case in Amity street, in which an ordinary house had been used for this purpose, the robbery being committed while the victim was asleep. He never knew of a regular panel game existing in the same house for any length of time. When he could not find the criminals, he put a watch on the premises to warn people against entering. Some of the respectable residents complained of this, and the watch was removed. There were a number of gambling-houses in the precinct. They were all in Broadway at that time. Murray's house was operating in the same neighborhood; Murray was said to have opened a keno-house shortly before he [the witness] left the precinct; as soon as he heard of it he searched the house, but found no "keno" implements; he broke up the house at No. 730 Broadway on the complaint of a young man who lost a considerable sum there; the young man refused to make a complaint, but said that he had a friend in the District Attorney's office, and would have the gamblers punished without appearing in the case personally.

THE PANEL-HOUSE GAME.

The witness had also broken up another gambling resort at Bleecker street and Broadway; he made a descent on No. 818 Broadway in the Summer of 1871; the business at this place was arranged so that it went on irregularly, and it was some time before he could accumulate facts enough to justify

him in making the arrest; he knew of the law authorizing the Police Captains to make application to the Superintendent for authority to break up houses where gambling was supposed to be carried on; at that period, 1871, however, he was instructed from Head-quarters not to make raids upon such houses without an order, and not to apply for an order unless complaints were made by parties who had been swindled.

The witness continued: "I succeeded Capt. Caffrey in the Fifteenth Precinct in 1869; I don't know that I can name all the panel-houses there were in the precinct, as they were shifting constantly; I presume my officers arrested forty or fifty persons for panel robberies; panel thieves are not so well known to the Police as is generally supposed; I don't know any of the large operators certainly, but 'Shang' Draper was commonly reputed to be the backer of several places; it was generally understood that some one was behind the operators in such robberies; Draper lived in a house in Bond street; he boarded there, but these people never operate where they live."

Mr. Campbell asked if there were any instances where panel thieves had been arrested more than once for such offenses, and the witness said there were. One woman, Georgiana Ray, was arrested three times; she was only committed once, and was then admitted to bail; the principals, in case of the arrest of their subordinates, would hunt up the people who had been robbed, and would settle with them on condition that they would not press the complaint, and the prisoner would generally be discharged for want of evidence; the Police, when they made arrests, would take the prisoner to the station, where he or she would be exhibited to the entire squad, who would be informed of the nature of the complaint, and told to take notice of the prisoner that they might know her again; at one time I gave orders to my men that whenever they saw a woman whom they knew as a panel-thief walking with a man they were to bring them both to the station, thinking that I might break up the system in that way.

Mr. Gowan asked if it was not rather a shallow trick to set policemen to watch houses where panel robberies had taken place. Did not the thieves immediately leave the locality after committing one robbery? Capt. Hedden said he preferred not to criticise the plans or orders of his superior officers; it might be considered, however, an effectual way of working, as no further robberies were ever reported when officers were guarding the house; this was especially true of cases where they hired furnished rooms; it might be different in the rare cases where they had houses all furnished. Being asked if the thieves did not immediately vacate these houses also, he said that they did, but that the principal who ran the house would send other operators to the same house a few days after the robbery. He did not remember ever having known of more than three robberies in the same house, and that was in a house where furnished rooms were rented, and the robberies were committed by different persons each time. His instructions in cases of complaints against gambling houses were to take the persons making the complaints to court and procure warrants, which the Justices would issue in case there seemed to be satisfactory evidence. If he could get no such warrant the general understanding was that there were to be no arrests. It was understood that any gambling or gambling houses were to be undisturbed unless there were complaints made.

THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING CONVICTIONS.

In speaking of the difficulty of obtaining convictions, or even trials, in cases where they made what they believed to be good arrests, Capt. Hedden said he had received a complaint of a panel robbery of a trifling amount, but when the Police made arrests of the persons, who were undoubtedly the right ones, the complainant refused to recognize them. When he was in the Fifteenth Precinct there were about twenty policy shops, of different grades, in the precinct. They were mostly in Greene and Thompson streets, and patronized principally by negroes and low whites; but there were some in the other streets that had quite genteel people as customers. Nearly all, however, were low dens. There was not one of them where he did not have arrests made during his stay in the precinct, but the persons arrested were always liberated on bail, and the cases never came to trial. He presumed there were policy shops almost all over the City, but did not remember any in the Twenty-first or the Second Precinct, and there were none now in the Thirty-third. There were lottery shops in the Second, that is, places where the tickets of the Havana and other lotteries were sold, but he did not remember any policy shops. If there were any they were in Ann street. The witness knew the gambler Murray by reputation, but at the time he [the witness] was Captain of the Fifteenth Murray had not established a reputation as a gambler. He was once arrested for assaulting a gentleman from Troy, who had published something about Murray in his paper in that city; the gentleman was in New-York, and Murray had met him on Broadway and assaulted him; Murray had opened his gambling house just before witness was transferred from that precinct; witness had never known anything about Murray's game except through the newspapers; it was publicly announced by the papers that a game of keno was going on there, and he visited the house and searched for evidence of gambling; he found that everybody was away, and there was nothing that looked like keno in the place; the only evidence of gambling was the presence of some faro-tables and other card-tables, which, however, looked as though they had not been used.

Mr. Campbell asked if the witness had ever received any intimation or any orders from his superior officers that he was not to arrest certain persons for gambling or for other offenses. He said emphatically that he never had received any such intimation in any shape. In reply to other questions he said he had never been offered money by any one to protect gambling games. Mr. Campbell said that he would ask, in order to set the witness square on the record, and not as suspecting such a thing, whether the witness had ever received any money for failing to do his duty as a Police officer in any way. Capt. Hedden said he never had; he would like to say, in reference to the previous question, that since he had been in the Thirty third Precinct he had been approached by three men, who wanted to make arrangements with him, on percentage, to establish a kind of whirligig game, called pin-pool, on Fleetwood Park. They were to run the game undisturbed and were to pay him a percentage of the profits. He only knew one of them by name. He was James or John Johnson, but was not connected with the Johnsons, the proprietors of Fleetwood Park. The other two men he only knew by sight as sporting men who were in the habit of lounging about the park. He had refused the offer, and had communicated it to the proprietors, who had had this Johnson kicked from the grounds. He did not remember ever having been offered any money before. He said that at one time he had arrested several policy-dealers and had them taken at once to a Police court. One of them had been held in $300 bail, and the others, except one, had been held in $100 bail each. That one had been discharged. The other one was discharged by Justice Otterbourg or Justice Flammer, he did not remember which, on the plea that the witness had contributed to the offense by sending a man to purchase the slip which was produced as evidence. He knew of no other way in which such arrests could be made, as it was necessary to have some evidence.

THE MYSTERIOUS POWER BEHIND THE GAMBLERS.

When there were cases of arrests and commitments the papers should be sent to the Court of Special Sessions, and the prisoners tried there, but he had never known of a trial of any of the parties he had arrested. He did not know why this was so. He had never been to the District Attorney in relation to any of the cases, as he did not think they belonged in the District Attorney's office. He had never known of a gambler being convicted. He did not know why this was, but there seemed to be some mysterious power that stood behind these gamblers and prevented their cases from going on like burglary cases. He had had a number of burglary cases, and had never failed to secure the conviction of those whom he had brought to trial, but it was entirely different in the case of gamblers. When he had made arrests at No. 818 Broadway, the examination was postponed three times, and then Judge Dowling had said that the parties would be notified to appear when they were wanted. He had heard that Morrissey had sufficient political influence to prevent any trial, but he knew nothing about the truth of it. The arrests in this case were made on a warrant directed against John Morrissey at No. 818 Broadway. The game there was known as a combination game, and it was understood that it was owned in shares, of which there were ten. Morrissey owned two of the shares, and others owned one each, McCormick being the manager. He made an effort to arrest Morrissey at the time he arrested the others. The gambler was not at No. 818, so he (the Captain) sent men to Twenty-fourth street, and to several places of public resort on Broadway, where he was in the habit of spending his time, but he could not be found. The following day, when the others were taken to court, Morrissey appeared and gave bail with the rest. McCormick, the manager, was also away when the arrests were made, and he, too, came to court and gave bail the next day. The case never came to trial. The arrests were made in 1870, and the men were brought before Justice Dowling. He afterward asked the Clerk of the court about the case, and he said nothing had ever been done about it; when witness was in the Fifteenth Precinct he was greatly troubled with disorderly houses in Bleecker street; disorderly characters would congregate on the street corners, and it was impossible to help it; he instructed his officers to strain every point to arrest them and take them to court; they arrested a great many, but the Judges would take the ground that the points were strained too much, and would discharge the prisoners; the arrests were made to prevent the thieves and disorderly persons from assembling around the street corners; they never, to witness' knowledge, inveigled strangers into their dens for the purpose of robbery, for they did not work that way.

Capt. Hedden was informed that there were no more questions to be asked, and he said: "I want to say that I kept no special record of the disposition made of persons arrested—only the regular station record; but, in relation to the policy business, I arrested a number of persons in 1874, and I inquired yesterday what had been done in the cases, and was informed that nothing had been done. When I was in the Fifteenth, two raids were made on the policy-dealers, and all of them in the City were arrested and held to bail, but none were ever tried, to my knowledge. The five whom I arrested in 1874 were arrested on specific charges, but none were ever tried. The effect of the raids and frequent arrests was that the shops were closed, and men went around with books selling slips. These men we never could catch."

TESTIMONY OF A VICTIM.

The committee then took a recess, and after recess Mr. Townsend called Mr. Penoyer, who took the witness-stand and was sworn. He gave his name as Andrew Penoyer, carpenter and builder, of No. 142 East Fifteenth street. He was a well-dressed gentleman of a remarkably forcible manner, who told his story with clearness and much humor.

"You have had some trouble with a woman, I believe," said Mr. Townsend. "Are you a married man?"

"I am a widower," replied the witness. "Yes, I have had considerable trouble with a woman; on Jan. 26, 1874, I was enticed into a house at No. 202 West Thirty-seventh street and was robbed of $1,200 while I was in there; I met a woman on the street who was crying, and appeared to be in great distress; I asked her what the matter was, and she said she was in a great deal of trouble; that she had been employed for some time at Delmonico's, down town, and that her wages had just been cut down one-half, and that this had so crippled her that she was unable to pay her rent, and she expected to be turned out in the street the next morning; I asked her how much she needed to make up her rent, and she said $3; I took $3 from my pocket and offered it to her, and to my surprise she refused to take it; she said that she was afraid I would think she was an impostor, and that she would rather not take it than to have me think so, but that if I would go back with her one block she would convince me that she was telling the truth; I asked her where she wanted me to go, and she mentioned the house which I had known for fourteen years, and the owners of which I knew; I thought it was all right if that was the house, and I went with her; she took me to her room, which was poorly furnished, but had the ordinary articles of furniture in it; she told her story again, and I then gave her the $3, which she took; while I was there I was robbed of $1,200; $1,000 was in a package of notes in the breast pocket of my coat, and $200 was taken from my pocket-book, $80 being left in it. When I discovered my loss I accused the woman of having a confederate who had robbed me; she cried and denied it utterly, saying she knew nothing about it, and accusing me of trying to take away her character; I told her I knew she had not taken it, but said that I was positive that she knew who had; she still denied all knowledge of it, and I got no satisfaction from her; at length I went out, locking the door after me, and as I did so I heard her drawing the bolts on the inside; I saw a policeman near by, whom I afterward learned was Officer Miller, of the Thirtieth Street Station; I ran up to him and told him that I had been robbed, and asked him if he would not go back with me to the house and arrest the thieves; this Miller, who is a big, burly fellow, refused, saying that it was not in his precinct, and that I had better go to the station and make a complaint; concerning this man, I think I can produce evidence which will convict him of having taken a bribe in a murder case; I left him after he refused to go with me, and went across to find a friend of mine, a Mr. Moore, with whom I had been during the afternoon; I found him at his house, the first door from Eighth avenue on the same street; I told him my story and he went with me; when we got back to the house we met a man named Johnson, with whom we were both acquainted; Moore and I watched the house, and Johnson went to look for a policeman; he found a roundsman in Eighth avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets; the roundsman came back with him, and I urged him to go in and make arrests of the persons in the house; no, he would not do that, but he wanted me to go to the station and make a complaint to the Captain, who would send men with instructions to enter the house; finding I could do nothing else, I went and laid the case before Capt. McIlvaine, who went back with me to the house; we entered and searched the house, and found everything in the room as it had been when I was in there before, but found no trace of the woman; we went into the room back of the one I had been in, breaking a padlock with which the door was fastened, and found on the floor a number of empty pocket-books; the folding-doors which connected the two rooms were partly of glass, with muslin hung before the glass; hinges were set in the middle of the door, so that by turning a button one-half the sash could be turned back into the back room, leaving the muslin curtains undisturbed; in the muslin were several holes, and any one could stand and take things from the front room without entering it; we found a step-ladder in the back yard, by which the thieves had evidently escaped over the fence; we also found a woman on the floor above, whom I wanted the Captain to arrest; she protested that she was only a servant and knew nothing about the robbery, and the Captain told me that she was evidently innocent and that I would only get myself in trouble if I insisted on her arrest; I afterward found out that she was also a panel-thief, and worked alternately with the woman who had decoyed me into the house; the house was "paneled" all through; I went back with the Captain to the station to tell my story in full, and while I was there the officer left on guard at the house brought in a man who had let himself into the house with a night-key; I was asked if I could recognize him, and I said I could not; three nights afterward I saw him working with a woman on Seventh avenue; I made my statement to the Captain, being interrupted several times by a detective in the office, who endeavored to make it appear that I had told contradictory stories about the amount that I had been robbed of; I gave a careful description of the woman; after I had got through, and as I was going away I saw Detective Murphy and a Sergeant whose name I do not know standing on the steps, talking and laughing; Murphy said to me, "One hundred dollars will get that money back;" I said, "Here's $100 apiece for you if you will get it;" they said, "All right; we will see what we can do." My friend Moore and I then went home.

DOINGS OF THE DETECTIVES.

The next day Judge Kasmire advised me to go to Commissioner Charlick; I did so, and Mr. B. F. Kasmire, a friend of mine and a brother of Judge Kasmire, went with me; he knew Fields and King, two head-quarter detectives, and he asked them if they would not take up the case, as he said they were the best men there; I saw Charlick and made a statement to me; he took notes of my story, and sent a clerk with me to Capt. Irving; I told my story all over to him, and he detailed Fields and King to work it up; King went to the house with Kasmire and myself, and we found that the servant girl had gone; we found a trunk, which we searched; in it were a large number of pawn tickets; Fields told me afterward that these were to be taken to head-quarters; I have made a good many inquiries at head-quarters, but I never could find out what became of them; Fields and King seemed very industrious for a while; I met them twice at the corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway, and we walked up Broadway together as far as Parker's, where we would stop and have a good time; I don't know, and didn't know then, why we walked up Broadway, but they seemed to attach great importance to it; nor do I know why we went to Parker's, unless they thought the woman would come there and give herself up; I went back and forth with them for, I think, a month, until I was tired out; about that time Fields and King said they were very busy in the masked burglary cases, and had no time to work on my case; I became discouraged, and went to Commissioner Gardner; he told me how the panel thieves worked, and said he could put men on who would arrest the people who had robbed me; I begged him not to take any of the head-quarters men, and he said he had men outside; I afterward took letters of introduction from several prominent gentlemen to Mr. Matsell, hoping that through friendship for them he would take an interest in the case; I could not stir him up, however, except when I incidentally mentioned Murphy's proposition to get the money back for me for $100; he waked up and asked me if I would make an affidavit to that; I did so, and he said he would send it to the Commissioners and have Murphy brought up for trial; I was notified to appear during February; in the meantime Commissioner Smith died and the trial was postponed to the 6th of the month following; I received a notification from head-quarters of the postponement, with this memorandum.

Here the witness handed up a paper on which was the following:

Andrew L. Penoyer, No. 752 Third avenue. Case against Officer Murphy. Adjourned until Thursday, March 6, at 10 A. M.

The witness continued: I went to head-quarters at the time stated and met Capt. McIlvaine on the stairs; he said, "Why were you not here yesterday?" I asked why I should have been there, and he said that the case of my complaint against Murphy had been called the day before and dismissed on account of my not being there; I made inquiries and found it was so; I then went to Mr. Matsell and told him about it, and he said, "Well, I declare;" then I saw the Commissioners, but I could not find that there was any chance of bringing the case up again; at length I was sent to Mr. Hawley, who took me up stairs to another clerk and asked him how it was; I got no satisfaction; but as I was coming away a clerk told me that Capt. McIlvaine had been present when the case was called, and had said that he would swear, and would bring other men to swear, that Murphy was at Jefferson Market when I made my complaint; I told him if McIlvaine said that, he could tell McIlvaine from me that he was a liar; that was the language I used; then I told Matsell about it, and he said, "Why how your case is getting mixed up; it's like a basket of eels;" some time after I resolved to make another trial, and went with a friend to Matsell again; he said that the detectives were then engaged on the masked burglary cases, but that on the following Wednesday he thought they would be through, and then they would go to work on my case; I had furnished a description of the woman several times, and they had it at head-quarters.

CURIOUS TACTICS OF THE POLICE.

I went there repeatedly and never got any satisfaction; Matsell appeared like a man looking for work, and praying God he might never find it; on one occasion I told him that I saw in the papers that a house had been "pulled" in Crosby street the night before and suggested that perhaps the woman who had robbed me was among them; he seemed to brighten up at this, and said, "Waal, that is a good idee; suppose you go down there and take a look at 'em yourself;" I did so, but failed to recognize any of the prisoners; while at the Tombs I met Dunne and the other detectives; I described the appearance of the woman who had robbed me to Dunne, who said, "Why, I know her; she is one of the most notorious panel-thieves in New-York; all the detectives know her, and I will guarantee to find her for you in forty-eight hours;" I told him I would pay him well if he succeeded; the next morning I visited the Tombs in company with Mr. Blood, when I was accosted by Dunne, who said, "Why didn't you tell me that Field and King had been put on this; if I had taken hold of it I would have lost my place within a week;" he then told me that detectives never permitted each other to interfere with their respective business, and that I must let Field and King work it up alone; I did everything I could do to induce them to move in the matter, but without effect; I went to Mr. Walling, who was then Superintendent, and he promised to do what he could to help me; weeks and months passed by without anything turning up, and at last I began to despair of ever getting justicie; finally, Walling claimed that he had information from the Superintendent of Police in Philadelphia that the woman was there; at that very time, and within a day or two, I had myself met the woman in Thirty-seventh street, near Broadway, and had attempted to follow her, but lost track of her; I told Mr. Walling this, but he seemed to think I was mistaken. The next time I saw the Superintendent he stated that Sergt. Malloney had ridden down with her in a Sixth avenue car, and could have arrested her in a minute if he had only known that I wanted her; on a later occasion, after I had called and found, as usual, that nothing new had been done, Walling took down a book of photographs from a shelf and asked me to look it through and see if I recognized any of the faces; I looked it through, but could not find the photograph of the Crosby street woman; after I got through Walling asked me if I recognized anybody there; I replied that I did not; he then turned to the picture of a woman, the upper part of whose face somewhat resembled the one I had described, and said, "That is the woman who robbed you, and she is now in Philadelphia;" I told him that he was mistaken, that I had seen her in New-York myself, and that she had been seen here by detectives. Walling was still unsatisfied, and thought I must be mistaken. Soon after I learned from a friend on the force, who had worked the thing up for me privately, that the woman was in Canal street, at the house of her father, where she had gone to hide. I accordingly went to Field and King, and persuaded them to go to the house and arrest her. After I had convinced them both that the woman was at the house, they shook hands with me and congratulated me, saying "We have got her now, sure." We started for the woman's house, but when half way there Field pulled up and said, "This is all wrong, boys; we mustn't go down there now; the woman will be out and we will only put them on the watch. We must call at the house at an early hour to-morrow morning and take them unawares." I demurred to this, but Field and King both said it was no use trying now, and I was forced to give it up. The next morning we went to the house, but the woman was gone.

ARREST OF THE WRONG WOMAN.

The witness then described a scene at the Thirtieth street station, where the Captain, McIlwaine, endeavored to persuade him that he had arrested the real criminal. He said: Three days after the robbery I received a telegram from the Thirtieth street station, with the information that Capt. McIlwaine had arrested the woman. I went to the station with Mr. Kasmire, and Capt. McIlwaine was out at breakfast. When he came in he told me that I came near getting him in trouble by not coming last night; that the woman had been raising a row, and that she threatened to sue me for false imprisonment. I explained to him that I had only received his telegram at midnight, and could not very well come then. The Captain then took me into the room where the woman was, and I saw at a glance that she was not the person I was in search of. The Captain tried very hard to convince me that it must be the woman, and even the woman herself seemed to think that she corresponded to my description; Field afterward told me that this was a put-up job to get me to charge the woman with the robbery and then prove an alibi; in this way I would be discredited in my further search for the person who had robbed me, and at the same time give the second woman a chance to recover damages from me for false imprisonment; on returning home one evening a few weeks afterward I found a Deputy Sheriff in my house with a warrant for my arrest on a suit for false imprisonment, brought by Ellen Mooney; this woman afterward turned out to be the wife of the notorious panel thief of that name; I protested that I had not had the woman imprisoned; that the Captain had arrested her, and that although he repeatedly urged me to swear that she was the robber, I had steadily refused to do so. The Deputy Sheriff, or Marshal, as I afterward learned he was, said that that made no difference, and that I would have to go to jail that night or pay him $25 for staying at my house all night. I told him that I preferred the latter, and paid him the $25, and $11 50 additional for what he called "Sheriff's fees," although he was not connected with the Sheriff's office. In the morning I went with him to Jefferson Market Police Court, and although I procured one surety worth $300,000, the Justice decided that I must have two bondsmen. I finally secured another man, though not without some trouble. I secured Edward E. Price as my attorney on the recommendation of Mr. Kasmire, who said that he [Price] was posted on such matters; the attorney for the woman was a man named McClellan; after waiting some months I thought that the suit should be tried, or something done in justice to my bondsmen, and I so represented to McClellan; he replied that he didn't care much about it himself; he had got his $25 and was willing to close the case after consultation with his principals. This he did, and after some delay the case was withdrawn.

PROOFS OF THE WITNESS' STATEMENT.

Officer Byrnes, the friend of those whom I mentioned as being on the force afterward, told me that I had been swindled and hoodwinked all along, and that the house in which I had been robbed was under Police protection. He also told me the amount per annum which McIlvaine received for protecting the house. I told Walling of this, and he asked me for the name of my informant. I said that I disliked to give it, as the officer had told me it would surely get him into trouble. Walling promised to protect him, and I gave it to him. The witness continued at some length, the questions being asked by Mr. Townsend, and occasionally by members of the committee. The letters which had passed between Mr. Penoyer and the Superintendent and Police Commissioners were then read. Among them was a letter from Superintendent Walling, dated Oct. 14 last, in which he reiterated his promises to try and discover the culprit, but held out no hope of success. The witness was asked by one of the committee whether he had ever consulted Commissioners Voorhis, Russell, or Duryea in regard to his case. He said that he had not, as he was informed that they were of "no account" in the board. The officials whom he went to for assistance were President Matsell and Messrs. Gardner and Charlick, and Superintendent Walling. At one time Gardner told him that he had in some cases recovered sums which had been stolen. He did not offer to do so in the witness' case, however. Capt. Irving knew about his case from first to last.

Superintendent Walling was then called to the stand. He admitted the truth of the previous witness' statements as far as they related to himself, but said that some blame rested with Penoyer, for mistaking the identity of the women. He, the Superintendent, had done everything in his power to help, and had discovered the woman described in Philadelphia, only to find that she was not the person the witness was in search of. He was ready at all times to assist Mr. Penoyer, and would cheerfully give him a half-dozen or a dozen men to-morrow to carry on the search.

Mr. Penoyer was then asked when he had last seen the woman. He replied that he had passed her on Broadway. A member of the committe asked him why he did not arrest her himself. He replied that he was not aware that such an arrest was legal, and that he thought that business belonged to the Police. At 4 o'clock the committee adjourned to meet again at 11 A. M. to-day.

THE STEAM-SHIP NAVARINO.

The steam-ship Navarino, of the Wilson Line of Hull steamers, arrived in this port last Monday from Southampton, England, after having completed her first passenger trip between England and New-York. The Navarino until recently was connected with the East India trade between England and Calcutta, but on the completion of her last trip between those countries was assigned by her owners to run between New-York and Southampton. The Navarino is a brig-rigged steamer of 3,360 tons, and was built in 1873 at Hull for her present owners by the Earl's Steam and Engineer Company. She has three decks, is 400 feet long and 40 feet beam, with a depth of hold of 27½ feet. She is fitted with two compound direct-acting engines of 1,500 horse power and 450-nominal, and is rated A1 for twenty years. The state-rooms are all well lighted and tastefully fitted up, and furnished with electric bells. The steamer is manned by regular English sailors, but she has a special crew of East India service men, who act as waiters, and who are considered in every respect superior to the white or colored servants on the regular ocean lines. They are neatly attired in the native Hindoo costume, which consists of a long cotton shirt, tied round the waist with a large crimson sash, the head-dress being a kind of turban, covered with crimson cloth and trimmed with gold lace. Another feature of the Navarino not possessed by the ocean steamers consists of a "punka," or species of loose canvas fan, which is suspended from the ceiling of the dining-saloon and is swung to and fro by the Hindoos, by means of ropes, rendering the air of the cabin very cool and agreeable.

AN ASSOCIATION OF COUNTERFEITERS.

The following communication was received yesterday by the Mayor:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 21, 1875.

His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a note has recently been received from the British Minister at this capital, accompanied by a copy of a communication addressed by the Governor of the Bank of France to the Governor of the Bank of England, in which it is stated that there is an association of counterfeiters, with head-quarters at Barcelona, who have already placed a quantity of counterfeit twenty-franc notes in circulation and likewise counterfeit gold pieces of the value of twenty and twenty-five francs each (Napoleons, jabelinos, and sovereigns.) The association, it is said, are now preparing to issue, on a gigantic scale, Bank of England notes and 1,000 franc notes of the Bank of France, which notes, to the value of $12,000,000, are to be taken to New-York, where a single banker is to see to their emission. The notes of the Bank of France are to be put in circulation at London and Frankfort through the medium of bankers.

The person who made the disclosures says he has seen these notes, and that the paper of the counterfeit is identical with that made by the Bank of England. These facts are communicated to you with the request that you will give the matter such consideration as you may deem proper. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

A NEW COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

MAYOR WICKHAM'S LATEST NOMINEE—COL. THOMAS DUNLAP APPOINTED TO SUCCEED MR. DOUGLAS TAYLOR—PROSPECT OF LITIGATION—THE VALIDITY OF JURY LISTS.

It was whispered early yesterday morning among some of the Democratic Aldermen that Mr. John Kelly—who claims to have no influence over the Mayor so far as the question of reducing the wages of City laborers is concerned—had actually induced his Honor to nominate Col. Thomas Dunlap for the office of Commissioner of Jurors, which commands the handsome salary of $10,000 a year. These whispers had more significance than was embodied in the nomination. Mr. Kelly's friends have industriously circulated reports that he is at variance with Mr. Wickham; that he disapproves of his policy and will not assume any responsibility for his acts, but, so far from these reports being true, the Mayor and Mr. Kelly act in harmony. They confer now and then in the Mayor's private room in the City Hall, Mr. Kelly invariably reaching it by an unfrequented stairway from the ground floor. The nomination of Col. Dunlap is the latest proof of their union and political fellowship, and the fact of the nomination having been made was subsequently verified. The matter, however, promises to result in a large amount of litigation, as Mr. Douglas Taylor, who holds and exercises the duties of the office, contends that he cannot be removed under the charter of 1873—the instrument by which the late Mayor Havemeyer claimed that he had a right to appoint a Commissioner of Jurors. By virtue of of a provision in that charter Mr. Havemeyer nominated Mr. Joseph B. Varnum to the office, but the Board of Aldermen took no action upon the matter and the gentleman was not confirmed. Mr. Taylor, who is now in Europe, then stood ready to contest by a writ of quo warranto the right of any person to act as his successor, and he based his legal title to the position on the fact that he was a County officer, and that the charter of the City passed in 1873 could not apply to him. Mr. Varnum was so impressed with the difficulties which he might have to encounter in acquiring title to the office that he informed several prominent gentlemen that if he had been confirmed the litigation which might follow would jeopardize the whole business of the civil and criminal courts by the introduction of collateral questions relative to the validity of jury lists.

The Board of Aldermen met at 3 o'clock yesterday to receive the nomination and transact other business. Long previous to the session the Democratic members resolved to confirm Col. Dunlap. After the board had been called to order by President Lewis, the Clerk read the following communication from the Mayor, nominating the Colonel:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1875.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: By and under the provisions of section 117, chapter 335, laws of 1873 passed April 30, 1873, the term of office of the then Commissioner of Jurors ceased, terminated, and expired on the 1st day of May, 1873.

In and by section 25 of that act the Mayor was directed to nominate, and, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to appoint, a Commissioner of Jurors; and by further provisions of that section of the act the person first appointed shall hold office until the 1st of May, 1879, unless sooner removed, on which day a new term is to commence.

The same section further required the Mayor to nominate a Commissioner of Jurors within twenty days after the passage of the act, and the late Mayor Havemeyer accordingly, by a communication to the Board of Aldermen dated May 19, 1873, nominated Joseph B. Varnum, Esq., to the vacancy.

But in deference to a suggestion by a separate communication bearing the same date, addressed by the Mayor to the board, the nomination was laid over. The nominee has since died, the Board of Aldermen never having consented to his appointment.

I hereby nominate Thomas Dunlap to be Commissioner of Jurors, to fill the vacancy by said act created.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

Alderman Morris hoped that the communication would be laid over and printed, so as to enable the members of the board to give it due consideration. He believed there were some legal doubts about the right of the Mayor and the Common Council to fill the office of Commissioner of Jurors.

Alderman Seery moved that the nomination of Col. Dunlap be confirmed. He thought he was very capable to fill the position. Alderman Vance opposed the motion. He said that legal objections were interposed, when Mr. Varnum was nominated, and he was not aware that the law had been changed since that time. Mr. Varnum himself had strong doubts as to the validity of his title to the office.

The nomination was then confirmed by a vote of 13 to 6—the Republican members being in the negative.

Alderman Purroy said he observed by the votes they had cast that some of his colleagues were in doubt as to the right of the Mayor and the board to appoint a Commissioner of Jurors. He would therefore ask that the communication of the Corporation Counsel to the late Mayor Havemeyer on the subject be read.

Alderman Billings objected to having the communication read, as the matter had been disposed of by a vote.

President Lewis overruled the objection, and the Clerk then read the communication as follows:

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1873.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: By a resolution of your honorable body adopted May 19, 1873, you referred to me for my opinion, the nomination by his Honor the Mayor, in pursuance of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1873, of a gentleman [Mr. J. B. Varnum] for the office of Commissioner of Jurors, and you at the same time also referred to me a special Message of his Honor the Mayor accompanying the nomination referred to, in which he suggests that a constitutional question may be involved in relation to that office.

I have deferred an answer to your communication, first, because a bill was for some time pending in the Legislature which, if passed into a law, would have put an end to the question; and secondly, for the reason that the matter was of an importance demanding the most mature deliberation.

As your legal adviser, I have arrived at a conclusion upon this subject which, if acted upon by you, will avoid all embarrassments to the public interests. That conclusion is that if—as I suppose there is no question—the nominee of his Honor the Mayor is regarded by you as a proper person for the office, you should at once confirm the nomination.

The act referred to (known as the new charter) is express in conferring upon the Mayor and Board of Aldermen the nomination and appointment of numerous officers, including the Commissioner of Jurors. This provision is unquestionably law, unless it can be overthrown by constitutional considerations. The safe rule is, that all acts of the Legislature—unless in plain and flagrant violation of the Constitution—should be regarded as constitutional and valid until the courts otherwise decide. For your honorable body, or for me as your legal adviser, to assume that the provision in question is unconstitutional, might embarrass us both with regard to the interests of the City committed to our charge, and which interest might be involved in the determination to which we should arrive.

The acts of the present Commissioner while *de jure*, and also while *de facto*, Commissioner of Jurors will undoubtedly be valid, and if, upon constitutional grounds, he should resist the title to the office of the new appointee, it will be easy for the question, if there be one, to receive the judicial determination of the courts.

I therefore repeat my recommendation that the nomination be acted upon, without committing your honorable body, or myself as your counsel, to any opinion upon the constitutional question, which some suppose to be involved in the matter.

Advising you as I would advise an individual client under similar circumstances, I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Counsel to the Corporation.

Alderman Purroy moved that the above communication be appended in the minutes to the confirmation of Col. Dunlap, and the motion was adopted.

When Col. Dunlap was apprised of his confirmation, he proceeded at once to the Supreme Court and took the oath of office before Judge Westbrook. Col. Dunlap was born in this City about fifty-five years ago. He has held office under the Municipal Government for a long period. Up to the time of his confirmation he filled the position of Collector of City Revenue in the Finance Department under Controller Green, a position which he has not yet resigned, and which yielded him a salary of $4,000 per annum. The fact that he was retained by Mr. Green indicates that he was faithful in the discharge of his duties. He is well known, and has achieved a large amount of popularity among the Tammany leaders.

It is likely that Col. Dunlap will attempt to take formal possession of his new office to-day, but whether the lists of jurors he may have drawn will be deemed valid is a question that may have to be decided by the courts.

THE ALDERMEN IN SESSION.

MORE COMMUNICATIONS FROM COMMISSIONER FITZ JOHN PORTER—GENERAL BUSINESS.

The weekly session of the Board of Aldermen yesterday was marked by the dead-lock which has existed in the organization for several months. All the Tammany members were anxious to pass a number of general orders which would result in increasing the patronage of the Department of Public Works and make necessary the issue of more assessment bonds, but they failed, as hitherto, to obtain a sufficient number of votes to accomplish their purposes. Two very voluminous communications were received from Commissioner Fitz John Porter. The first related to a requisition which the Commissioner had made upon Controller Green for the sum of $100, to defray the expenses of removing incumbrances from the public streets. The Controller declined to honor the requisition on the ground that it was not legal. His reasons were published in detail when the same question was raised during the incumbency of ex-Commissioner Van Nort. The communication, together with the correspondence between Mr. Green and Commissioner Porter on the subject, was ordered to be printed.

The second communication of Commissioner Porter recited that the Department of Public Works had a right, under chapter 381 of the laws of 1865 to build a sewer on Eighth avenue, north of Fifty-ninth street, without the authority of the Common Council. It was an answer to a resolution of inquiry introduced at the last meeting by Alderman Morris. The document was placed on file.

The resolutions to have the Harlem Flats "filled in by days' work," and also the resolutions relative to laying new Croton mains, were called up, and lost for want of a three-fourths vote.

Alderman Morris introduced an ordinance providing that railroad companies shall give notice of the approach of dummy engines by causing the advance-guide to blow a horn while they are passing. The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads. Some unimportant business was then transacted, after which the board adjourned until Monday next, when they will take up general orders and dispose of them if possible.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

IMPORTANT MEETING YESTERDAY—THE RATE OF TAXATION FOR THE CURRENT YEAR FIXED AT $2 94.

The Aldermen met yesterday as a Board of Supervisors for the purpose of fixing the rate of taxation for the current year. Nearly all the members were present. After President Lewis had taken the chair the following report was presented:

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the assessments on the real and personal property in the City of New-York for the year 1875, as made by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and also the appropriations of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the purposes of the City Government during the same year, as adopted Nov. 24, 1874, in offering the customary ordinance to make the Board of Supervisors, under the provisions of the law, to raise, levy, and collect the necessary amounts required by the City Government, the payment of interest and principal falling due on the City debt, and the quota of the State debt for the current year, beg leave to accompany their report with a brief statement in explanation of the causes acting on their decision, and forcing on them the recommendation of a higher rate of taxation, namely, $2 97 on every $100 of the assessed real and personal estate, instead of $2 80, as it was in 1874.

The assessed value of real estate was, in 1874, $881,547,995, and in 1875, $883,643,545. The assessed value of personal estate was, in 1874, $272,481,181, and in 1875, $217,300,154. In other words the assessments on real estate are $2,095,550 higher, and the assessments on personal estate $55,181,027 lower in 1875 than in the preceding year, making the total valuation in 1875 $1,100,993,699, against $1,154,029,176 in 1874.

The falling off in valuation to the amount given was caused by the purging of the rolls of all assessments which were found by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments uncollected, and to all appearances uncollectible. Thus by a recurrence to said rolls, it will be found that in 1872 the uncollectible tax was $1,487,706 49, representing $51,282,523; in 1873, it was $1,099,634 14, representing $43,985,360, and in 1874 it was $1,041,560, representing $37,198,557 of the total assessed value. For this assessed value, representing the uncollected City taxes, the City during the last ten years, from 1865 to 1874 inclusive, has had to pay to the State in tax $1,900,000. This unreasonable burden caused by the retention on the rolls of unproductive values, the Tax Commissioners have very properly wiped out to an extent warranted by past experience. An additional amount of personal property heretofore assessed has likewise been stricken from the rolls in consequence of judical decisions. From the late report of the Tax Commissioners the specified causes and exact figures can be ascertained. Owing to this large amount of uncollected tax an annual deficiency has been caused for which provision in the next following tax levy had to be made, adding in that proportion to the regular annual appropriation. For the last five years this deficiency has been $1,000,000 and more per annum, all of which had to be added to the next coming estimate of expenditure, save the deducted amounts of unexpended balances from the previous year. The amount recommended by your committee to be added to the appropriation made by the late Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in order to cover the forthcoming deficiencies in collection of $32,171,472 23, is $526,555 63, making the total amount to be levied and collected for the purposes of the City Government for the current year $32,698,027 86, which is less by $438,588 53 than the law authorizes you to raise by levying on the real and personal property. Your committee, on close examination, have found the limit of the tax rate, within which it seemed judicious to move, to be from $2 96 to $2 98, and they decided to recommend to you the middle between two extremes, namely, $2 97, as aforesaid. If, owing to a considerable falling off in the amount of uncollected taxes and to presumable unexpended balances of appropriations, it should be ascertained at the close of the fiscal year that the foregoing $32,698,027 86, have been amply sufficient to meet all ordinary requirements of the City Government, and that the customary deficiencies have been wiped out, a guiding rule for the future is gained, a conscientious application of which must be followed by a constant lessening of the burdens of the tax-payers.

The committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of this their report, together with the accompanying ordinance.

The ordinance was the usual statutory one, fixing the rate as estimated in the report.

After the report was read, Mr. Purroy moved to strike out the sum of $526,555 63, which was inserted in the report to cover deficiencies in the collection of taxes, as he believed so large an amount would not be required.

Mr. Vance replied that the sum recommended was about one and a half per cent. on the total amount of the budget, and he thought it was small enough. It would be very difficult to give details in a matter of the kind, but business men generally inserted about one and a half per cent. to cover deficiencies in collection.

Mr. Purroy said he desired to have the rate made just as low as would provide for the payment of the just debts of the City.

Mr. Vance remarked that if the item was stricken out there would probably be a deficiency, which would have to be made up by the issue of revenue bonds.

Mr. Purroy's motion to strike out the item was adopted.

Mr. Billings moved that the sum of $306,366 89 be inserted, which would make the rate $2 95.

Mr. Vance said he regarded that sum as a compromise measure and would be willing to vote for it. The motion, however, was lost.

Mr. Purroy moved that the sum of $126,272 52 be inserted. This was adopted, and the board then confirmed the tax levy, and fixed the rate of taxation at $2 94.

No other business was transacted.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

The following amended rules of the Police Department, which go into effect on the 1st prox, were promulgated to the force in a general order by Superintendent Walling yesterday:

RULE NO. 120.

Any member of the Police force may be punished in the discretion of the Board of Police, either by reprimand, forfeiture, and withholding pay not exceeding thirty days for any one offense, or by dismissal from the force, on conviction of either of the following offenses, to wit:

Of intoxication.

Of any act of insubordination or disrespect toward a superior officer.

Of any act of oppression or tyranny.

Of neglect of duty.

Of violations of the rules of the force.

Of neglect or disobedience of orders.

Of neglecting to make arrest for throwing, casting or laying any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, cinders, dirt, filth or rubbish of any kind whatever, in any gutter, street, lane, or in any public place in the City of New-York.

Of any legal offense.

Of absence without leave.

Of immoral conduct or conduct unbecoming an officer.

Of any conduct injurious to the public peace or welfare.

Of incapacity, mental or physical.

Of any breach of the discipline of the force.

Of neglecting or refusing to pay a debt for uniform clothing.

Of contracting a debt under false or fraudulent pretenses.

When any member of the force is charged with contracting a debt under false or fraudulent pretenses, it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to take the affidavit of the complainant, setting forth such false pretenses, and such affidavit shall be sent to the Superintendent, who shall thereupon prefer charges against the officer so complained of, for a breach of discipline, and any conviction for such a breach of discipline shall be punished by dismissal from the Police force.

Repeated complaints against any member of the force for incurring debts, and evidence of continued and persistent neglect or refusal to pay just debts, shall be deemed conduct unbecoming an officer, and will be cause for dismissal of such member from the Police force.

No member of the force shall, under any circumstances whatever, borrow any money of, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, incur any debt to any other member of the force.

When any member of the Police force shall be four times convicted of either of the offenses hereinafter mentioned, he shall upon the fourth conviction be dismissed from the force.

Judgment may be suspended by the board, where there are mitigating circumstances, such as meritorious acts, &c., entered in the records.

1. Sitting down without cause.
2. Conversing during his tour of patrol duty with any other member of the force, or with a citizen, without cause therefor.
3. Not patroling, or not properly patroling his post, during his tour of patrol duty.
4. Absence from his post during his tour of patrol duty, or when not necessary, or not in due performance of duty.

In case a member of the force is charged with having committed either of the last-named offenses, after having been thrice convicted of the same offense the specifications shall state the fact of such prior convictions and their dates.

RULE NO. 243.

Patrolmen on duty at a fire, keeping back a crowd of idlers, or keeping the streets clear for the passage of a procession, or while on any other duty that requires a certain space to be kept clear, shall face toward those they are pressing or keeping back, and remain so faced until relieved from said duty.

THE MORRELLI MURDER.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Morrelli, an Italian, who, on Saturday last, was stabbed by Joseph Frango, at No. 215 Hester street, inflicting a wound from which Morrelli died at Bellevue Hospital on Monday. The principal witness was Margaret Ferry, who recited the facts which have been already published in THE TIMES. The woman greeted Frango as he was entering the house with words which she thought meant "good day" in Italian, whereupon he slapped her in the face. Morrelli, who was present, said it was a shame, which so enraged Frango that, after going up stairs, he returned, and having got into the room where deceased was, inflicted the fatal wound. After the testimony had been taken the Coroner held the prisoner for trial, and he was committed to the Tombs.

THE HAMILL MURDER.

END OF AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE—HISTORY OF THE ALLEGED CRIME.

Mrs. Sarah Merrigan, who has twice been tried for the murder of Miss Margaret Hamill, was released yesterday on $5,000 bail. This is regarded as the virtual ending of court proceedings in the case which is one of the most extraordinary on record. Mrs. Merrigan and Miss Hamill were school-girls together in the Convent of Our Lady of Charity, at the foot of East Ninetieth street, in this City. Between the young girls there was a sincere attachment, which outlived the ordinary time of school friendships. They were both of a religious turn of mind, and when their studies were finished they entered the convent as nuns. Miss Hamill advanced more quickly in religious life than her friend, but deserted the convent on the death of her father, by whom she was left a large sum of money. Mrs. Merrigan, at that time Miss Sarah Doherty, became uneasy after the departure of Miss Hamill, and before her postulate had been concluded also left the convent. The friendship between them was continued and became closer after they had relinquished convent life. In the course of time Sarah Doherty married a young stair-builder named James Merrigan, who, though an uneducated man, is said to have lived happily with his wife. There was one cause of disagreement between them, however, and it grew out of the fact that Mrs. Merrigan was constantly visited by her convent friend after marriage. Miss Hamill was rich, and Merrigan thought that her visits tended to make his wife dissatisfied with her condition in life. That Mrs. Merrigan bore her humble life with an ill grace was demonstrated by the fact that she constantly complained to friends of her poverty, and whenever she got an opportunity visited fortune-tellers in the hope that she might gain knowledge of a brighter future which in time might be hers. In these visits she was often accompanied by Miss Hamill, who was also somewhat superstitious. On Sept. 2, 1873, Miss Hamill was seen to enter Mrs. Merrigan's house at No. 199 Ninth street, Brooklyn, E. D. Two days after there was an alarm of fire in the house, and when the flames were extinguished Miss Hamill's dead body was found, nearly naked and partially burned, lying under the mattress of a bed in Mrs. Merrigan's apartments. Round the neck of the body there was a rope with a slip-knot, and on the neck marks as if the rope had been drawn tight. The doctors, when the post-mortem examination was made, announced that the woman had died of strangulation. It should be stated that the carpet in the room was found to be saturated with kerosene-oil. Both Merrigan and his wife were arrested, but at the inquest it was proved that Merrigan had not been in his house on the day upon which it was visited by Miss Hamill. He was therefore discharged on bail. Mrs. Merrigan was indicted and tried twice, the jury disagreeing both times. On the first trial the defense was an extraordinary one. It was claimed that some weeks before Miss Hamill visited Mrs. Merrigan, Sept. 2, 1873, the latter was called upon by a gypsy named Bertha, who told her fortune by measuring her neck, waist, and feet. When Miss Hamill called on Mrs. Merrigan she was told of the gypsy's method of telling fortunes, and expressed a desire to have herself measured in the same manner. For this purpose she got upon a chair near the bedroom door. Mrs. Merrigan first placed a clothes-line round Miss Hamill's neck, having made a slip-noose with the purpose of inserting a pin in the rope when the rope should have been drawn sufficiently tight to insure an accurate measurement of the neck. The rope was a long one, and at Miss Hamill's request the dangling end was thrown over the door, and turned twice or thrice round the knob on the other side in order to prevent its being in the way. While the measurement was in progress a knock was heard at the front door. Miss Hamill desired Mrs. Merrigan not to let any one in as she was divested of some of her clothing in order to facilitate the measurement, and because she disliked, as she expressed it, that any person should catch them in such a foolish employment. Mrs. Merrigan went to the door and found there a woman named Knowles, who wished her to visit her house for a few moments to see some new purchase. Mrs. Merrigan, to get rid of the visitor, accompanied her to the place, which was only a half block away. After staying a short time she excused herself, saying that Miss Hamill was visiting her. On returning to her apartments Mrs. Merrigan was horrified to see her friend hanging to the door dead. Forgetting that the rope was fastened on the other side, Miss Hamill had slipped off the chair and was hanged by the slip-knot which had been made to measure her neck. Mrs. Merrigan's baby, a child about a year old, was sitting in a chair all the time, and when its mother returned was crying lustily. Finding her friend dead Mrs. Merrigan fell on her knees and commenced praying and crying. From that moment, it is claimed, she became insane, and with the cunning of madness hid the body under the bed to prevent discovery. Whether the fire was accidental or the work of Mrs. Merrigan has never been ascertained, but it is certain she removed the most of her furniture before it occurred. These facts were alleged by the prisoner's counsel, and formed the principal part of the defense on the first trial. It was also proved that Mrs. Merrigan exhibited symptoms of insanity frequently during her life, and that several members of her family were confined in lunatic asylums. As stated above, the jury disagreed. Both on the first and second trial the prosecution brought forward a witness who swore that on the day Miss Hamill entered the Merrigans' rooms she heard a scuffle and a scream and a man's voice saying: "Stand back, —— you." All these sounds, the witness said, proceeded from Mrs. Merrigan's rooms, and shortly after the scuffle Merrigan passed out of the house. At the second trial the defense offered no testimony, but went to the jury on the evidence put in by the prosecution, to the effect that a man's voice was heard in the room and that Merrigan was seen to leave it soon after. The jury again disagreed. After the second trial, Mr. Keady, who, with Gen. Tracy, has been Mrs. Merrigan's counsel from the first, moved to admit her to bail. The bail was fixed at $7,500, but subsequently reduced to $5,000. Yesterday Mr. Cronin justified in $20,000 and became Mrs. Merrigan's bondsman. The unfortunate woman, after being two years in jail, was then released. She expressed her gratitude to Mr. Keady and Gen. Tracy in earnest terms. The former fully believes in the woman's innocence, and during the past two years has not only fought persistently for his client without pay, but has spent hundreds of dollars of his own money in the service.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Robinson, whose residence adjoins the house of Engine Company No. 1, on Warren street, Jersey City, was awakened by hearing loud groans under the window, and on going down stairs found a man lying unconscious on the Belgian pavement in front of the engine-house door. She aroused the members of the company and the man was carried into the house, where he was recognized as Michael Feenan. His skull was fractured and he had received several severe bruises. The injured man was removed to the City Hospital, where he died about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Feenan, who was a member of the company, came to the engine-house about 11 o'clock Wednesday night, and remained there until the other members had gone to bed. At that time he was sitting on the window-sill on the upper floor, and nothing more was seen of him until Mrs. Robinson was aroused by his groans. He doubtless dropped asleep and fell out of the window. Deceased was thirty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. The County Physician was notified.

THE EXECUTORSHIP OF THE TAYLOR ESTATE.

The matter of the application for the removal of Mr. Edward H. Tracy from the Executorship of the estate of James B. Taylor was before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday for continued hearing. Dr. Lamont corroborated the previous evidence of Dr. Gardner, that Mr. Tracy was mentally and physically incapable of transacting ordinary business. The question of Mr. Tracy's removal was then argued, Mr. Clinton urging his removal on the ground of his mental and physical incompetence, and asserting that he had, by his mismanagement, entailed a loss of about $239,000 to the estate. Mr. Charles Tracy, brother of the Executor, in reply, asserted that the Surrogate had no power to remove the Executor, except for intentional misconduct, and this had not been proven. Decision was reserved.

THE STETTER SUICIDE.

An inquest was held Wednesday evening, by Coroner Kessler, on the body of Sigismund Stetter, a German, seventy-three years of age, who had committed suicide in the rear yard of No. 1,646 Third avenue by shooting himself through the head. The verdict of the jury having censured the widow and children of the deceased for inhuman treatment of their relative, the Coroner locked up Marie Stetter, William Stetter, and Emil Stetter all night, and yesterday required each of them to give bail in $300 on a charge of culpable negligence toward the deceased before and after his death. The latter part of the charge is based upon the fact that they did not touch the body until the Coroner arrived. They were prohibited by law to touch it, but Coroner Kessler and the enlightened jury required them to find bail for obeying the law.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE STABBING AFFRAY.

Christoper Kairns and Thomas Kelly reside in the same tenement-house, at No. 459 West Sixteenth street. There has been trouble between their families for some time. On Wednesday evening both men met in front of their house and had some words, which finally led to blows. Kelly's wife came on the scene and went, so she says, to separate the men. She had a knife in her hand, which her husband seized and dealt Kairns a fearful blow across the wrist with it, almost severing his hand. Kelly was arrested by Officer Burke, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Kasmire held him to await the result of Kairns' injuries.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE ISLE.

THE RECENT ARRESTS—AN ANTI-CARLIST MOVEMENT THE POSSIBLE CAUSE—EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT NUEVITAS—THE PERENNIAL STRUGGLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 17, 1875.

Following up the blow given to gold speculation by the arbitrary arrest last Wednesday morning of Dr. Erneterio Zorrilla, one of the most prominent parties engaged in that business in this city, concerning whom I gave a hasty sketch in my last, the Government has, during the past few days, caused the arrest of a number of other well-known persons for alleged violation of the decree of June 29 last, which prohibited all further purchase and sale of gold on time. Not only in this city have such measures been taken; it is reported that arrests have been made simultaneously in Matanzas, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba. In this city such persons as Don Luciano Barbon, Director of the Banco de Barbon, the principal backer of Zorrilla; Zorrilla's brother; Veguer, a merchant; Gener, the tobacco manufacturer; Galan, a bookseller in Mercaderes street, whose stand was a noted resort for speculators; Ruiz, Garcia, Comellas, Muñoz, Guerra, and a number of others, brokers "*de mimero*," or legitimate curbstone, and speculators, have all, it is reported, been seized by the Government and imprisoned in the Cabaña, others in the Principe and Puna Forts, and Zorrilla in the Morro, but none have as yet been taken to the common jail. Whether there be truth in it I cannot vouch, but the explanation offered by many for these arrests is that in effecting them the Government is making an effort to get at the Carlist Ring, capture their correspondence, and discover, if possible, who are engaged in aiding Don Carlos' cause on this side of the Atlantic. The *Voz de Cuba*, however, sees in this action of the Government but the adoption of heroic remedies to extirpate a deeply rooted evil, and says that for a long time past the public has been well aware that the violent fluctuations in the premium of gold were caused by the "immoral agiotage" of a handful of speculators, whose only object is to enrich themselves at the expense of the national credit, and to injure the inhabitants of the Island, who are all holders of bank notes.

SHADOWS OF THE STORM.

It may be said that Valmaseda has had *in petto* the execution of this design for the past fortnight. On the 24th of June, he issued, dated from Las Cruces, a warning against gold speculators, stating that the then recent fluctuations in gold were attracting public attention and becoming the object of exaggerated comment, and, what is worse, of lamentable consequences to bona fide commerce and business of all kinds; that the rise had no solid basis, but was due to the machinations of sinister speculations, and that the Government was perfectly well acquainted with all men engaged in the anti-patriotic occupation and with their intentions, but before acting with energy wished to give them a solemn warning. This decree was followed by another of the 29th of June, also dated at Las Cruces and which finally prohibited from that date, all over the island, operations and contracts for the purchase and sale of gold on time. While writing this decree the Captain General must have supposed himself back in Havana, for he speaks of the representations made by a great number of merchants and respectable firms of "this locality"—Las Cruces—where there is but one or two mud-built, palm-thatched huts, and a few palm trees. However, this decree was easily evaded by clandestine operations, and many speculators, finding that their particular contracts made prior to June 29 were likely to be disadvantageous to them, applied to the Captain General to have them declared null, but his Excellency replied by another decree of July 4, to the effect that all such persons had their remedy at the hands of the tribunal of justice, which would decide upon the legality and binding force of their contracts. It is not known, however, that any applications have been made for this purpose at any court, nor is it to be expected that any will be.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FINANCE.

From what I have just learned, it would seem that the visit of the Director General of Finance, Gutierrez De La Vega, on Sunday last, to the Captain General at Head-quarters, Las Cruces, was not paid, as I was then credibly informed, for the purpose of conferring with him concerning means to obtain $1,000,000 in gold which his Excellency needed to pay the troops for April and May, but to explain some of his own "goings on" in the administration of the finances, which it seems he has managed altogether too much to his own advantage. The report is that De La Vega is virtually a prisoner in his own house, where he remains under arrest.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT NUEVITAS.

A letter from Nuevitas, under date of July 4 reports that on the day previous there occurred there a slight earthquake, which considerably alarmed the inhabitants and caused many of them to leave their houses, rush into the streets, and down to the water's edge. It came at 12:05, and gave three shocks or oscillations, the first and last of the three being quite mild, but the second rather severe, shaking the furniture and doors of many houses, and lasting altogether about fourteen seconds.

THE PERENNIAL STRUGGLE.

Notwithstanding that it is now the rainy season of the year, which converts the greater part of the country in Cuba into immense swamps, the *Diario de la Marina*, in its last fortnightly review, is quite happy over the fact that the Spanish troops do not rest for a moment, but press the enemy on all sides; that Valmaseda still remains at head-quarters, personally directing operations, and that an active prosecution of the war is kept up, which has resulted in severe punishment to the insurgents in every encounter; and that since the affair at San Joaquin, in which Rios was taken prisoner and executed, people could rest assured that no party of insurgents of any number existed in the western villas. To resume, says the *Diario*, at Las Tuyas de Mareoqui, a place situated in the rear of the Trocha, from Sucaro to Moron, a band of 400 to 500 insurgents, under Morejon Rodriguez, entrenched themselves, but were attacked by a column of the combined forces from the Reus and Tarragona Regiments and Vergara Guerilla and dislodged after a two-hours' fight and sharp bayonet charges, causing a loss to the insurgents of twenty-seven killed and two prisoners. It is stated that the rebels' losses must have been even greater, for the bayonet charges obliged them to scatter, and night fell before giving the Spaniards time for examining the ground; besides the troops were very tired after their long march and hard fighting. On the 2d the Orden Guerrilla, in conjunction with the local forces of Sancti Spiritus, had an encounter with the insurgents at San Antonio, near the Gayos. The insurgents were 200 or 300 strong, and kept up a brisk fire for two hours. They were driven before the Spaniards as far as San Tomas. The insurgents are reported as having charged with the *machete* three times to carry off their wounded. Ten were left on the field, one of whom is believed to be the leader, Antonio del Moral, to judge from the correspondence captured upon him. The Spanish loss is reported as five killed and four wounded. On the 9th a column of the Navas Regiment of 220 men, under Capt. Yglesias, had a skirmish with a large insurgent band at Meneses, which it defeated, inflicting considerable loss, although the rebels left but four dead on the field and carried off the remainder. Six horses were captured, and a countryman whom the rebels held as prisoner was rescued.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BY EX-COMMISSIONER STEPHENSON—WANT OF ECONOMY ON THE PART OF THE BOARD—THE TROUBLE ABOUT THE CHAPEL.

The Legislative Committee on Emigration and Quarantine continued their investigation yesterday, meeting in the rooms of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden. Of the committee there were present, Assemblymen McGuire, Alvord, Waehner, Vosburg, and Gedney, two or three members of the commission, and John E. Devlin, who appeared on the part of the board. Assemblyman McGuire presided. Ex-Commissioner Edmund Stephenson was the first witness called, and his examination lasted through the session of the day.

EX-COMMISSIONER STEPHENSON'S EVIDENCE.

He testified as follows: I took office in May, 1873, and continued in office until May of the present year; at that time I sent in my resignation to the Governor, and though I have not received a reply, I do not consider myself a member of the board; during the term that I was connected with the Board, from 1873 to 1874, the salaries at Castle Garden, including the State agencies, amounted to $74,174 17, and upon Ward's Island, $44,953 27; at the time I regarded these as excessive for all the requirements of the department, and do so now, and from time to time I made great efforts to make reductions. In October, 1873, when the emigrant arrivals had fallen off very considerably, a resolution was introduced at a meeting of the board, by Commissioner Forrest, making numerous changes, dispensing with the services of some employes, which matter, after considerable debate, was finally referred to the respective committees. I was at the time Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, and before the next meeting called a meeting of the committee and brought the subject up. I proposed that all free board upon the island should be cut off, estimating that an expense of about $25,000 would thus be saved. It was thought by some of the committee that such a course would be impracticable, but my resolution was finally carried, and this reduction went into effect about the 1st of November of the same year. I also proposed the reduction of the force of helpers, orderlies, and nurses, and an equalization of salaries, which, when arranged, saved some $20,000 per annum to the State. There were, I think, many unnecessary officers. At the time Mr. Webster was appointed Secretary to the board, I think his services were necessary to the department, but the office of Treasurer I have always looked upon as merely entailing clerical duties, and absolutely unnecessary; at the time I resigned I regarded the force as too large, both at Castle Garden and Ward's Island; the Labor Bureau was of no advantage whatever to the City; I would regard such a labor bureau properly conducted as of great advantage, both to the City and emigrant, but as it was conducted while I was here, it was a disgrace; no discrimination was used in the employment of help; persons from the country have taken help to a distance, who, without cause, have almost immediately left their employers and returned to the City, and were again admitted to Castle Garden; girls have been known to return here eighteen times in one year, and these instances are of frequent occurrence; I discharged one person on account of this record, who was immediately readmitted by order of Commissioner Lynch, and a woman discharged from Ward's Island for disorderly conduct, was sent back by order of the same gentleman; these matters were regularly reported to the board, but no formal action was ever taken. I have always regarded the board as having been in a very demoralized condition; there was no harmony in their actions; I have discharged many inmates from Ward's Island for disorderly conduct who openly boasted that they would return within forty-eight hours.

THE COMMUTATION FEE.

In January, 1874, the representatives of the various steam-ship companies met with the board, and the statement was then made that, in all probability, the immigration for the coming year would fall off fifty per cent., and upon this ground petition was made to the Legislature to increase the commutation to $2 per head; I moved to reduce expenses by discharging all unnecessary help, but nothing was done in the matter at the time; I then stated to the board that I would be willing to give $1,000,000 security, and guarantee to make the commission self-supporting with the head money at $1 50; in March, 1874, I met a TIMES reporter, and gave to him my views upon the subject—the bankruptcy threatening the commission—and the article published caused some action to be taken; resolutions were offered reducing the number of employes, but when the matter was pressed, three of the Commissioners left the room, and broke up the meeting; there was a great want of harmony, and perhaps some ill-feeling among the members, the primary cause of which possibly was a religious feeling in regard to the church, then almost completed, on Ward's Island; I argued that it should be a church for emigrants, and not for any particular sect; some feeling was also excited through the two ex-officio members of the board, who it was decided, according to the law, had no right to vote at the meetings; party feelings have not entered into the transactions of the board; though with a Republican majority, appointments have often been made at the suggestion of the minority; the great trouble has been that each commissioner has been acting independently of the others; after the little trouble at the meeting in March, no meeting was held for over six weeks; in the Summer of 1874, and Winter of 1874-5 the number of patients in the hospitals was greatly increased, and then I suggested the consolidation of a number of the wards as an economical measure, but no action was taken; upon the 21 of February, 1875, a resolution was offered in the board reducing salaries and number of employes; this was sent to the respective committees, and was not heard of again, although such reduction would have saved the State nearly $20,000; had this been done the emigrants would still have received all proper attention; by persistent efforts I was enabled about this time to obtain the discharge of the policemen on Ward's Island, also the day officers; the former had been among the employes since the riot upon the island many years ago, and there certainly was no occasion for the services of either; the great reductions I proposed at the meeting with the representatives of the steam-ship companies I regarded as really called for; take, for instance, the tax office in this City; in Summer time, when work is dull, the clerks are discharged and again engaged in the Winter months, when there is work for them to do; but in the board it was argued that skilled labor was required by them and they could not afford to lose it.

I am still of the opinion that the operations of the board could be carried on successfully with the commutation money at $1 50 per head. Perhaps at the rate of the arrivals of this year it would not do, but would with those of last year—140,000—excluding the County bills. It certainly could be successfully done with a general annual arrival of from 175,000 to 200,000. I am perfectly satisfied that during my term of office at least $150,000 was unnecessarily expended. This was partially through salaries, and the support of able-bodied persons upon Ward's Island through the Winter, persons sent there upon their own statements, and in very many instances well able to care for themselves. Canal-boat men out of employment for the time on account of the ice, as well as many others, found the island a comfortable refuge during the Winter months. No inquiry was ever made into their situation; their statements were received unsupported. I cannot regard any person as destitute when offered $10 to $12 per month for their work, or when offered even their board.

Though Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, none of the bills for supplies passed through my hands, but were sent to the Finance Committee, of which I was a member during the last year of my term of office. Supplies were sent to the Island upon the requisition of the Superintendent. The purchases were made by the purchasing agent, and in only a few instances could I find any fault as to quantity, quality, or prices. In these cases I am perfectly satisfied that the mistakes were accidental, and that all purchases were economically made, and in the interest of the department. As a rule, I consider it more advantageous to purchase goods in the open market than by contract. It depends solely upon the honesty and integrity of the purchasing agent, and as it was while I was a member of the board I fully approved of the system. At the time I entered the board in 1873, in the matter of the purchase of coal, great carelessness was shown; large loads were taken at the owner's weights; I suggested that scales be bought, but they were not bought until a year afterward; last year every ounce of coal was weighed; the first cargo weighed fell short of the amount claimed sufficient to meet the expenditure for the scales; in June, 1874, when coal was at a low figure, and a resolution was offered authorizing the purchase of the supply for the year, a committee was appointed to carry out the resolution, but the coal was not secured until October, and was not delivered until the February following; through this delay the commission lost about $1,200; the cause of the delay I cannot state; the board were well able to pay for it at that time, more so than at any other time of the year.

Assemblyman Waehner—What reforms would you propose to make the institution self-supporting?

Witness—Let them strictly follow up the law under which they act. The property and improvements they have acquired all being paid for, it does not seem to me that they can require anywhere near as large an amount of money as previously. Again they have now only to look after the emigrants for a period of two years. Further, during the last five years, extending through the period your committee are investigating, the Commission has taken care of 7,200 bonded emigrants, at a cost of about $125,000, an expense which should have been sustained by the steam-ship companies. I have often called for the enforcement of the law in this respect, but it has been argued that it could not be done, except through almost endless litigation. A test case has never been made. I argue that in the Fall of the year, close examination should be made of all applicants as to their destitution, and no statement received unsupported. The department should not be chargeable with the maintenance of criminals in the counties of New-York. These county bills never have been properly audited; in fact, they have been managed in a most gross and careless way. Half an hour before the meeting of the board the bills have usually been sent to the Finance Committee, and in this half hour bills amounting to from $25,000 to $40,000 have been audited, and, as a consequence, without the necessary scrutiny. Bills from numerous hospitals in the City have come in for the support of emigrants, when there was an institution for them almost within stone's throw, and paid. We have had to pay for the sustenance of prisoners in the Tombs and at the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island. My judgment is that the commission is too large, and always has been. Five members would be sufficient, and one good man better than all.

Mr. Waehner—What do you think of the Lunatic Asylum building?

Witness—I examined the contracts and the work done, and in my opinion it was poorly done, especially the masonry and carpenter work. The latter was in direct opposition to the terms of the contract; the whole work was poorly done and excessively paid for. The building cost $190,000 and could have been duplicated for sixty cents on the dollar.

THE TROUBLE ABOUT THE CHAPEL.

Mr. Alvord—You spoke of the chapel as the occasion of considerable contention. By which denomination is it used now?

Witness—It was for a long time the subject of much contention. It is used now exclusively by the Catholics, and is arranged with all the paraphernalia of that denomination. The chapel cost $35,000. The Protestants and others worship in a building formerly used as a hospital, occupying a portion of the second story, and representing in value about $2,000.

Mr. Alvord—What is the comparative numbers of the denominations?

Witness—The Catholics are largely in excess—probably seventy-five per cent. of the whole number. The employes are nearly all Catholics.

Mr. Alvord—Do you recognize the fact that the symbolic emblems of a particular religious denomination are to be seen at the entrance to every ward in the hospital? Is this with the knowledge of the Commission?

Witness—I have heard of it, but have never heard that any fault has been found.

Mr. Alvord—I don't believe in it; it should not be done. The paraphernalia of any one religion should not be allowed in such a place. The wards are dedicated to a certain purpose.

Mr. McGuire—What was the feeling of the Commissioners in this matter?

Witness—The chapel was about completed as I entered the board, and in conversation with one of the Commissioners it was stated to me that the chapel was being built for the Catholics, as their old quarters in the nursery building had been declared unsafe; it was proposed to build a similar chapel for the Protestants, but no formal action was ever taken; it was the general wish of the Commissioners that it should be a free church, Commissioner Lynch alone objecting, arguing that it was a peculiar religion, and the Catholics could not worship in the same chapel with Protestants; the Protestants have been refused permission to hold service in the church; the request was made of me by the Protestant minister, but the Catholic priest refused to accede; the Board subsequently adopted a resolution declaring it a free church, but it is still used exclusively by the Catholics; the Protestants have never repeated their request; both denominations, however, have all the required accommodations; I cannot see why all should not assemble together; as in most public institutions, the paraphernalia of the one sect may be inclosed while the other is holding service; there was a time in the record of the commission when this was done; again, I do not know of any law compelling the commission to employ any Chaplain, and the offer has been made by a non-sectarian missionary to visit the island regularly; my principal objections, however, have been as to the number of employes, the salaries paid, the support of able-bodied persons, and the refusal to enforce the law as to bonded emigrants.

To Mr. Develin—I was not aware of the existence of a law compelling the board to provide for the sustenance of vagrants and disorderly persons; I should strongly favor its repeal; as a Commissioner I have always tried to look first to the interests of the State and then to those of the immigrant; other Commissioners have acted to the contrary, and often adversely to the immigrant as well as the State, especially in the matter of reductions in expense which could not have been adverse to the immigrant; the great fault has been that the board has never acted together as a board; I have never known of a County bill being brought up in the board; when on the Finance Committee I tried to bring them up, but never succeeded; as to the commission itself, four have done all the work of the department, and, as a rule, the other five have done their best to upset their labors.

To Mr. McGuire—The statement made that the expenses at Ward's Island were increased during 1874 through an increase of the number of patients cannot be correct; there was a decrease of at least fifty per cent.; I did not oppose an increase in the commutation money, but I held, as I have said before, that, if the law was properly carried out and exercised with the scrutiny it calls for, the steam-ship companies compelled to take care of those they are responsible for, the salary list of $147,000 reduced to $90,000, an amount sufficient to meet all possible requirements of the department since its inauguration, with buildings and machinery all paid for, $1 50 per head would meet all expenses, as well as it has done in former years; I did not know of my own knowledge that persons were sent to Albany in 1874 by the steam-ship companies to defeat legislation; in 1875 I met Bernard Casserly there, and from his conversation judged that he was there in their interest to prevent an increase of head money; I was opposed to the bill taxing the people of the State $300,000 for an institution that for twenty-seven years had been self-sustaining; I was in favor of the increase of head money to $2 if a clause could be inserted in the bill that in three years it should again be reduced to $1 50.

Mr. Alvord—Do you believe it would be to the interest of the State of New-York to abolish the commission?

Witness—On the contrary, it would be a great loss, for the reason that if the law is carried out the State will be protected against pauperism.

Mr. Alvord—Do you think that in a commission of this kind, acting simply as benevolent individuals, there can be exercised that care that would attach to a salaried position.

Witness—Nothing like it. One Commissioner, with a remunerative salary and absolute responsibility, would be the better plan. The institution should be made absolutely self-supporting, not a direct taxation upon the State. I do not think the volume of emigration to this port, as compared with others, would vary even if the head money was increased to $2 50. The immigrants prefer New-York to any other city. I should suggest the repeal of the section holding the State responsible for immigrants after they have passed beyond its limits. Many now return to this City after having traversed the whole country; such an alteration would not affect the volume of immigration, and it would be a great saving to the State; all immigrants regard this institution as a great protector, and I think it is so in every particular; it is well known all over the world that there is such an institution here, and the steam-ship companies cannot divert immigration from this City; there is no doubt in my mind that had the commission been economically managed, they would now have a surplus in hand; it should be conducted as a private business by as few persons as possible, even by one, and that one to take all responsibility, and receive a remunerative salary.

The committee then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

THE CASE OF MRS. SMALL.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Westbrook, yesterday, argument was to have been heard on a writ of certiorari sued out on behalf of Mrs. Annie Small. It will be recollected that Mrs. Small was held in $5,000 bail on a charge of perjury, preferred against her by Capt. McCullough, he alleging that she swore falsely against him before the Legislative Committee. To review the decision of the Magistrate holding Mrs. Small to bail, her counsel, Mr. John D. Townsend, sued out the writ upon which the case came before the court yesterday. Judge Westbrook said the statutory certiorari did not authorize a review of the evidence on which the accused was held to bail by him at Chambers, and could only be reviewed on the common law writ, and that at General Term exclusively.

Mr. Townsend urged that the cases in this district led to a different conclusion, and sustained the Judge's right to review the evidence, and asked that the motion be adjourned until to-day, so that he might furnish the court with authorities on that point. The court granted the adjournment.

WILL TAKE THE STREET HEREAFTER.

Two young ladies residing in Utica went to Willowvale to attend a picnic a few days since, and while en route were caught in the centre of a bridge on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad by a coal train. There was not time enough to cross the bridge; there was no place on which to step aside. Quick as thought both girls dropped themselves between the ties and there hung between train and water until the long line passed over their heads. Their muscles weakened, no doubt, but there they hung for dear life. Finally the train passed, and the girls by dint of hard scrambling regained a position on top of the bridge. In future they will not walk on railroad tracks.

A GIRL SURPRISES A BURGLAR.

About 10 o'clock Tuesday evening a daughter of Mr. Eli Whitney, who resides with her father at the Whitley mansion, corner of Orange and Elm streets, New-Haven, saw a light in the back parlor, and thinking that the servants had neglected to put out the gas, went to do it herself. On entering the room a peculiar odor attracted her attention, like something burning, and the lady commenced to look about to see what it was. In stooping down to look under the piano she saw a man concealed there, and naturally enough was much frightened. Her cries at once brought the household and Officer Smith, of the Police force, to her assistance. The man, however, escaped.

LAW REPORTS.

THEATRICAL LICENSES.

SUITS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

Frederick H. Drew, who keeps a saloon in Sixth avenue, and furnishes his patrons with some sort of musical entertainment to make his lager more palatable, obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Mayor, &c., and the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York from giving effect to a threat to "shut him up," and yesterday the case came before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Chambers, on an order to show cause why the injunction should not be continued in force until the final determination of the suit at Special Term. Mr. D. J. Dean, on behalf of the City, and Mr. J. Randolph Robinson, on behalf of the society, appeared to show cause why the injunction should not be continued, and to move that it be vacated. The affidavits on which the injunction was originally issued, and on which it was sought to be sustained, alleged that the plaintiff, Drew, had nothing in his establishment which could be reasonably construed as theatrical or musical performances for which he was liable to pay license under the statute; that notwithstanding this, the defendants had threatened to "shut him up" unless he paid such license. It was urged by Mr. W. H. Arnoux, for plaintiff, that such act on the part of the defendants would work his client irreparable injury, and was therefore a proper subject for restraint in the first instance, and proper ground for continuing the injunction. Counsel opposed took the legal ground that plaintiff had shown no right to an injunction against the defendants. The threat to "shut him up," admitting it to have been made, did not mean anything more than that, if he did not pay his license fee, the proper steps would be taken to stop his performances.

Judge Sedgwick took this latter view of the case and vacated the injunction, with $10 costs to abide the event of the suit. Mr. Arnoux protested against the imposition of costs, saying he had been led into this form of proceeding by a decision of the court at General Term, which he construed as recognizing the right to institute this form of proceeding.

Mr. Robinson said on their side they did not rely alone on the legal question as to the right of plaintiff to bring the suit, but, if the court had not been in their favor on that point, were prepared with affidavits to contradict plaintiff's statements as to the character of the performances given on his premises. Judge Sedgwick refused to change his decision.

AN INJUNCTION SUSTAINED.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Westbrook, a motion was made on behalf of Apollonia and Frank Weber, who, as alleged, maintain a sort of theatrical performance in a saloon or hall in Stanton street, to dissolve an injunction restraining such performance. The injunction was issued at the instance of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. The motion was made on the ground that he had no such performance. Judge Westbrook thought if he had no such performance the injunction restraining them could not hurt him, and therefore continued it.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MARINE TORTS—RULE OF DAMAGES.

No. 230.—*The steam-tug Clara Clarita, her engine, The New-York Harbor Protection Company, appellant, vs. Augustus M. Cox, Lemuel H. Hopkins, et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court. Marine torts as well as maritime contracts are cognizable in the admiralty, and where the redress sought is for an injury caused by one ship or vessel to another, the remedy of the owner of the injured ship or vessel may be either by a proceeding in rem or by a suit in personam, at the election of the owner, if the offending ship or vessel is found within the district where the suit is instituted. Damages are claimed in this case by the owners of the schooner Clara against the steam-tug Clara Clarita, for that the latter negligently and wrongfully caused the ferry-boat James Watt, which the steam-tug had in tow, and which was at the time on fire, to run into the schooner while she was lawfully lying at anchor, as alleged in the libel, whereby the schooner was also set on fire, and sustained serious injuries and damages, as they allege, to the amount of $7,000. Process was served, and the owners of the steam-tug appeared and filed an answer. They admit, in their answer, that the ferry-boat was on fire, and allege that the steam-tug went to her assistance, and that those in charge of the steam-tug, finding it impossible to extinguish the fire, decided to remove her from her anchorage, and for that purpose they made fast a hawser to her and towed her out into the stream, with the intent to move her up the river to the Hoboken flats, where, as they believed at the time, she could be beached in safety. Throughout the period of that manœuvre the allegation of the answer is that the fire was below the decks, but it is conceded that the flames, after the boat was moved from her slip, suddenly broke out through the decks, and that the hawser by which she was being towed was burned off, and that the burning boat floated adrift into the stream. Two other attempts were made to make fast to the burning ferry-boat, both of which were ineffectual to accomplish the intended purpose—one for the same reason as the first attempt, because the hawser was burned off, and the other for the reason that the fastening pulled out or gave way; and it is conceded in the answer that the ferry-boat then went adrift, and that she floated, by force of the wind and flood-tide, against the schooner of the libelants, which thereupon caught fire before the ferry-boat could be dragged away. Testimony was taken on both sides, and the District Court entered a decretal order that the libelants do recover the damages which they sustained by reason of the collision, and referred the cause to a Commissioner to compute the amount. Due notice having been given of the time and place of hearing, the parties appeared before the Commissioner, and, they having been fully heard, he reported that the damage sustained by the schooner, including demurrage, amounted to $5,989 72. Exceptions were taken by the respondents to the report of the Commissioner, the first of which was sustained by the court, which reduced the amount reported to the sum of $5,957 08, as appears by the final decree of the District Court. Subsequently the respondents appealed to the Circuit Court, where new testimony was taken, and the parties having been again heard, the Circuit entered a final decree affirming the decree of the District Court. Whereupon the respondents appealed to this court. Two errors are assigned, in substance and effect as follows: First—That the Circuit Court erred in affirming the decree of the District Court. Second—That the schooner was in fault in not keeping a competent watch as she lay at anchor, and that the Circuit Court erred, even if the steam-tug was also in fault, because the damages should have been divided. The following propositions declared below are affirmed. The attempt to tow the burning ferry-boat out into the stream by a hempen hawser was an act of negligence. Second—That the drifting of the ferry-boat was not an inevitable accident, but was the result of negligence on the part of those in charge of the steam-tug. Third—That the schooner, not being required by law to keep a watch under the circumstances, was without fault, and is entitled to damages.

SALVAGE—WHERE THE PERIL IS OCCASIONED BY THE SALVORS, THEY CANNOT RECOVER.

No. 229.—*New-York Harbor Protection Company, appellants, vs. The Schooner Clara, her tackle, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit for the Southern District of New-York.—Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court. Remuneration is claimed by the libelants in this case, as the owners of the steam-tug adjudged guilty of negligence in the case just decided, for salvage service rendered by the same steam-tug and the officers and crew in charge of her in subduing the fire on board the schooner and in saving the vessel from destruction. Enough appears in the opinion delivered in that case to show that the schooner caught fire from the ferry-boat which was taken in tow by the steam-tug, and that the collision between the two vessels was caused by the want of proper precaution, care, and skill on the part of those intrusted with the control and management of the steam-tug. Sufficient account of what occurred prior to the collision and to the time the schooner caught fire from the burning of the ferry-boat is given in the other case, and need not be repeated. Three attempts, it will be remembered, were made without success to tow the burning ferry-boat up the river by means of a hempen hawser before the schooner caught fire, and that the burning ferry-boat was, by the force of the wind and flood-tide, floated against the schooner, and set her upper works on fire. Both the ferry-boat and the schooner being on fire, those in charge of the steam-tug made another attempt to accomplish what they originally intended, and the pleadings and evidence showed that they fastened the hawser to the ferry-boat, and succeeded in dragging her clear of the schooner, but it also appears that she immediately sank, and became a total loss. All necessity for service in that behalf being ended, the allegation is that those in charge of the steam-tug immediately turned their attention to the schooner, which was then burning fiercely from her foremast to her bowsprit, and including all her head sails; and the libelants claim that the officers and crew of the steam-tug made fast to the schooner by a line, and that they passed a hose on board the burning vessel, and brought two or more powerful streams of water to bear upon the flames, and that they, by their exertions, which continued for two or three hours, succeeded in subduing the flames and in preserving the schooner from entire destruction. Service was made, and the owners of the schooner appeared as claimants and filed an answer. They admit that the steam-tug ultimately succeeded in dragging the ferry-boat clear of the schooner, and that she returned to the schooner after the ferry-boat sank, and that she rendered service in subduing the flames and saving the schooner from complete destruction, but they deny, in the most positive form, that the libelants are entitled to salvage on account of the services rendered, for the following reasons: 1. Because the schooner would not have caught fire if those in charge of the steam-tug had exercised due and proper care in their attempt to tow the burning ferry-boat from her slip up the river. 2. Because the schooner was run into and set on fire by the carelessness, negligence, and inattention of those who rendered the alleged salvage service, and not from any fault or neglect of duty on the part of the schooner. Further discussion upon the matters of fact involved in those propositions is unnecessary, as they have all been conclusively determined in favor of the present respondents in the preceding case, which leaves nothing for decision in the case before the court except the question whether the claim for salvage compensation can be sustained, in view of the facts set forth in the propositions submitted by the respondents. Salvage is well defined as compensation allowed to persons by whose assistance a ship or vessel, or the cargo of the same, or the lives of the persons belonging to the ship or vessel, are saved from danger or loss in case of shipwreck, derelict capture, or other marine misadventures. (M. & P. on Ship, 477.) Other jurists define it as the service which volunteer adventurers spontaneously render to the owners in the recovery of property from loss or damage at sea under the responsibility of making restitution and with a lien for their reward. (Machlachlan on Ship., 523; the Neptune, 7 Hag., Adm., 236; the Thetis, 3 Hag., Adm., 48.) Persons who render such service are called salvors, and a salvor is defined to be a person who, without any particular relation to the ship in distress, proffers useful service and gives it as a volunteer adventurer, without any pre-existing contract that connected him with the duty of employing himself for the preservation of the vessel. Enough appears in those definitions to show that the elements necessary to constitute a valid salvage claim are as follows: (1) A marine peril to the property to be rescued; (2) Voluntary service not owed to the property as a matter of duty; (3) Success in saving the property or some portion of it from the impending peril.

After reviewing the cases in point, the court say that as the schooner's peril was occasioned by those who rendered the salvage service, they cannot recover. Affirmed.

A LAWYER AND HIS HAT.

The monotonous cry of "Owl hats" is familiar enough in the streets, but until now the subject has not been very familiar to the courts. In this instance, however, it is a question of new hat, which has been submitted for the judicial determination of the Marine Court. The season being favorable to white hats, Counselor Newcombe appeared in the Marine Court, Chambers, a few days since, wearing one of the best and latest style. While awaiting the arrival of Judge Spaulding, who was to hold court, the Counselor wore his hat on his head with becoming pride, but on the cry of the court officer "hats off," he immediately obeyed, and placed it carefully on a chair near him. Regarding his hat as under the protection of the court, he left it in perfect confidence while he attended to his professional business, but when about to retire and resume its use he found it absent. At first he was not greatly astonished, as he knew an innocent exchange of hats was no unfrequent occurrence, especially among profound and absent-minded lawyers. But on searching for the unprotected hat which should have been left, if his had disappeared through mistake, he failed to find it, and was compelled to again patronize his hatter. Some days later he thought he had found a clue to the whereabouts of his lost hat, and he describes the circumstances attending this discovery in an affidavit, as follows:

New-York Marine Court.—In the matter of George C. Douglas.—City and County of New-York, ss: Richard S. Newcombe, being duly sworn, says: I am an attorney at law, practicing as such in this court. On or about the 15th inst., at Chambers of this court, a hat belonging to me, and my property, was taken from such Chambers by some person to me unknown, and I believe it was the above George C. Douglas, for reasons hereinafter stated: On a chair next to the chair on which I left my has war a gentleman whose name I do not know; he was there when I placed it on the chair, and there when I missed it; I asked him if he saw any one take it, and he answered that he had, and it was taken by a person with long side whiskers; to-day I saw the above George C. Douglas in Chambers of this court with a hat resembling the one I lost; I took it and examined the stamp on the inside, and it is stamped with the name "Werner," the same stamp as on my hat; I so informed said Douglas, and also informed him that I was about to call the attention of the court to the fact, when said Douglas hastily left the court-room with said hat, although I called loudly to him to remain, and gave him my reason for the request; I believe that said Douglas took my hat, knowing it was not his, and as a reason other than the foregoing for such belief, there was no hat left in this court-room on said 15th inst.

RICHARD S. NEWCOMBE.

Sworn to before me, this 20th July, 1875.

WILLIAM McDANIEL, Notary Public, New-York.

This affidavit was submitted to Judge Spaulding yesterday for such action as he might think proper to take in the premises. The affidavit was then placed on file, and the Judge reserved his decision thereon.

THE ALLEGED LIQUOR-STEALING CASE.

The case in which Constantine Schnerr is charged with having stolen liquor, on which duty had not been paid, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Shields. Assistant District Attorney Purdy appeared for the Government and Col. Ethan Allen for the defendant.

William H. Thomas, a gauger, called by the defense, testified that when Jones and others stole liquor Schnerr was very busy elsewhere and had no opportunity to be present when the liquor was stolen. It was not, he said, an uncommon practice for bung-starters to have liquor given them, and they frequently take a little not given them, and it is a practice that is winked at often. He knew Schnerr to give orders to men working for him not to take any of the liquor they were engaged in gauging. The witness had often had liquor given to him by importers during the time he was employed in gauging. He never knew honest gaugers or bung-starters to carry off gallons of brandy hid under their coats and deposit it in liquor stores, but he knew gaugers and bung-starters to have as much as half a gallon of liquor given to them from a single cask, and it was somewhat of a custom for gaugers and bung-starters to help themselves to liquor from casks both before and after they had been gauged. An arrangement is sometimes made, he said, by the importers for a "liberal" gauge, so that they will have to pay duty on a less quantity of liquor than would otherwise be the case. The gauging-pipe holds about half a gallon, and he frequently saw gaugers and bung-starters take away pipes full of liquor hid under their coats.

Augustus A. Brush, a special agent of the Treasury Department, testified that he knew Mr. Schnerr applied to Col. Frank E. Howe for aid in detecting and arresting men who might steal liquor from casks on the piers. He worked with Mr. Schnerr in detecting such thieves and they caused the arrest of several, but the importers refused to appear and prosecute, and the prisoners were discharged.

Philip A. Power, an employe of Mr. Schnerr in the capacity of a clerk, called by the defense, testified that the returns to the importers were accurate duplicates of the original ones to the Custom-house. He collected about $500 from importers for making private returns, and kept it all himself, giving none of it to Schnerr.

The further hearing was adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday next.

A GENTLEMAN OF POSITION CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

An alleged forgery, stated to have been committed on the 14th of December, 1870, was before the Washington Place Police Court yesterday. The complainant is Mr. Charles S. Schleier, of No. 135 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, and the accused is Thomas Welwood, of No. 356 Green avenue, Brooklyn. The facts of the case, as far as they could be ascertained, are as follows: On the 14th of December, 1870, the Continental Insurance Company drew their check for $1,550 on the St. Nicholas Bank, payable to the order of Charles S. Schleier. They gave the check to Mr. Welwood, who was their agent, to deliver it over to Mr. Schleier. The charge is that instead of so delivering the check Mr. Welwood forged the payee's name on it, and, making it payable to himself, obtained the money thereon and appropriated it to his own use. The above allegations having been embodied in an affidavit, Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, issued a warrant on the 9th of June for the arrest of Mr. Welwood. He was brought before Justice Kasmire at the above-named court yesterday, and after stating that he could satisfactorily explain the whole transaction, demanded an examination. The case was then set down for a hearing on the 2d of August, and Mr. Welwood furnished bonds in $2,000 for his appearance. Mr. D. D. Remsen, of No. 522 State street, Brooklyn, went bail for him. Mr. Welwood is a man of position and standing, and was at one time Assessor of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn.

ADJOURNMENT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Judge Westbrook, now holding Supreme Court, Chambers, formally opened the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, and immediately adjourned it until the 31st of this month. The case of Wishart, in which a decision was expected yesterday, stands over by consent until the day to which the court has been adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

The Grocers' Bank vs. O'Rorke.—Motion granted, with costs, unless $10 costs of motion are paid in twenty days and a new answer served.

Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.—As the Surrogate and General Term have passed upon the leased property, I grant the motion for a Receiver; order to be settled. In the case affecting the fee I decline to interfere. The equities are all denied, and in absence of a trial I dislike to interfere. If the plaintiff succeeds and a sale is necessary, as it will probably be, out of the proceeds thereof the plaintiff can be indemnified for the costs.

Geer vs. Boggs, Pane vs. Vilmar, Bailey vs. Lauter.—Orders granted.

Parker vs. Parker.—Memorandum.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Goodwin vs. Einstein.	128—Hennessey vs. Empire Fire Ex. Co.
22—Grout vs. Cooper.	161—Mangam vs. Bishop.
32—Collins vs. Budenseick.	164—Van Tassel vs. Van Tassel.
33—Ripley vs. Grant.	167—Dyer vs. Woodburn Silver Mining Co.
72—Newton vs. Continental Bank.	173—Cobb vs. Elmore.
74—Matter of Zborwski.	175—Tallman vs. Schlesinger.
94—Dilleber vs. Dilleber.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s....c. 72¼	100 North-western Pf. 55½
	500 Lake Shore.......... 60⅞
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 20½	500 do........ 61
100 Erie Railway...c. 15⅛	1700 do.......... 61⅛
100 do.......... 15¼	400 do.......c. 61⅛
100 do.......b3. 15¼	300 do......b3. 61¼
1200 Western Union.. 80⅝	1600 do...... 61⅛
100 do........c. 80⅝	300 do.....s5. 61
800 do.......b3. 80¾	400 St. Paul........ 37⅜
700 do........ 80¾	100 do........ 37¼
400 do.....s3. 80⅝	200 do........ 37⅜
3300 do........ 80⅝	500 do......... 37½
500 do........ 80⅝	100 St. Paul Pref...... 60
500 do.....b3. 80¾	500 do....... 60¼
300 do........ 80¾	500 do....... 60½
200 do........ 80⅞	20 do.......... 60¾
1000 do........ 80¾	100 Rock Island...... 105⅝
400 Pac. Mail.... 39½	100 do....... 105¼
300 do....... 39⅝	100 do.....b3. 105½
900 do....... 39½	100 Ohio & Miss..... 23⅞
800 do....... 39⅜	600 do.......... 24
100 North-western.c. 42¼	700 Tol. & Wab.... 7
200 do...... 42½	100 do........ 7⅛
1200 do...... 42⅜	100 do.....s30. 7
1300 do...... 42¼	100 do....... 7
200 do.....s3. 42¼	100 do........ 7¼
500 do...... 42⅛	100 do.....s30. 7⅛
1500 do...... 42	400 do....... 7¼
1100 do.....s3. 42	15 N. Y. C. & Hud... 103¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg.......b.c.119⅜	$18,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.........c.119½
4,000 do.......119	5,000 U.S.5s 10-40R.116⅞
30,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65, new.......117	8,000 U.S.6s,Cur.122⅞
	5,000 do....b.c.c.123

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L bds.101	400 L.S.& M.So.b.c.s3. 61
4,000 N. Y. S. B.L.R.106	100 do.......... 60⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 50	200 do.......... 61
10,000 Va. 6s, Def'rd. 8⅞	700 do......s3. 60⅞
20,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.104½	200 do.......c. 60⅞
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div. 91½	900 do.......... 60¾
	800 do........ 60⅞
6,000 M.&St.P.1st,C. 79	400 do......s3. 61
3,000 C. & N. W., C. 98¼	200 do........ 61
4,000 C. & N.W.,1st.105	2700 do........ 61⅛
1,000 do......b. c.104⅞	1000 do.....b3. 61⅛
32,000 M. & E. 1st, C.103¾	100 do......c. 61⅛
1,000 P. R. of Mo.2d. 80	300 do........ 61⅛
2,000 do....... 79½	1400 Chic. & R. I.b. c.105½
8,000 C. & N. W. C. Gold bds... 84½	10 do........ 105¾
	100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 37½
22,000 do....... 84¼	200 do........ 37¼
2,000 Erie 3d....... 98¼	1300 do........ 37⅛
5,000 L. S. C. C. 1st.102	100 do........ 37¼
8,000 N.Y.C.6s.1883.102¾	200 do........ 37⅜
10,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.110⅞	600 do........ 37¼
41,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 96¼	300 do......s3. 37⅛
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st...101	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 60¼
4,000 do.........101⅛	100 do......s3. 60
5,000 do.....b. c.101¼	400 do........ 60
1,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st. 48½	200 C. & N. W.b. c.b3. 42
8,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 83	1900 do........ 42⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. C. C. 30	900 do......... 42
4,000 Gt. West. 2d... 54	200 do......... 41⅞
10 Ninth Nat. Bank. 82	2300 do......... 41¾
40 Fourth Nat. Bk..101½	400 do......s3. 41⅝
25 Del. & H. Canal..119½	300 do......... 41⅝
1200 West.Un.b. c.b3. 80⅞	1500 do......s3. 41½
1000 do........ 80⅞	200 do.......c. 41½
100 do.....b3. 81	300 do........ 41⅝
1800 do........ 80⅞	3000 do........ 41¾
500 do.....s3. 80⅞	100 do.......c. 41¾
1200 do.....s3. 80¾	200 D., L.& W.b. c.b3.120
2500 do........ 80¾	100 H. & St. Joseph.. 25½
2500 do........ 80⅞	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b. c. 32
1800 do......b3. 80⅞	50 St.L.K.C.&N.Pf.b.c 36
100 do......b3. 81	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 55½
200 do........ 80⅞	100 do........ 55¼
100 do.....s3. 80⅞	100 do........ 55
1000 do.....b3. 81	100 do......s3. 55
100 Mar. L. & M. Co., Ass. Paid.b. c. 10½	100 T., W. & W...b. c. 7⅜
	500 do......... 7½
100 Mar. L. & M Pf., Ass. Paid.b. c. 11	100 do......s3. 7⅜
	100 do........ 7¼
400 Pacific Mail..b. c. 39½	300 do........ 7⅜
800 do........ 39¼	300 do......b3. 7½
200 do........ 39⅜	400 do........ 7⅜
500 do........ 39¼	200 do........ 7¼
50 U. S. Express.b. c 44½	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 49¼
8 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.104⅛	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 3¾
400 Erie Railway.b. c. 15⅛	300 do.......c. 3¾
100 do........ 15¼	200 do........ 3⅞
100 Un. Pacific...b. c. 74¼	1000 do.......c. 3¾
10 do........ 74½	1000 do........ 3⅞
20 C. & P. R. G'd.b. c. 91⅞	100 do........ 4
10 N. J. Central......110½	200 do........ 4⅛
10 do.....b. c.110½	150 do........ 4
100 P., Ft. W.& C. G'd. 98⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 Tol. & Wab.2d. 56	100 Lake Shore....s3. 61
100 Mar.L.&M.,As.Pd. 10⅜	700 do.......s3. 61⅛
100 A. & P. Telegraph. 20½	500 do........ 61⅛
600 Western Union... 80⅞	900 do........ 61⅛
3300 do.....b3. 81	300 do........ 60⅞
700 do........ 81	200 St. Paul.......s3. 37⅛
600 do.....b3. 81⅛	300 do........ 37¼
300 do........ 81	600 do......s3. 37¼
100 do.....s3. 80⅞	300 Union Pacific...... 74¾
100 do.....s3. 81	800 do......b3. 74⅞
800 do........ 81⅛	100 do........ 75
2700 do........ 81⅛	100 do.......c. 74⅞
400 do........ 81	100 C., C. & I. C...... 4⅛
300 do.....s3. 81	300 do........ 4¼
300 North-western..... 41¾	300 do........ 4½
1100 do........ 41⅝	100 do........ 4½
200 Pacific Mail...... 39¼	300 do........ 4⅜
100 do.....b3. 39⅜	300 do........ 4⅝
100 do........ 39⅜	90 do........ 4⅝
100 do........ 39¼	100 do........ 4⅝
200 do.....b3. 39¼	300 do........ 4½
300 do........ 39⅛	100 do........ 4⅜
500 Rock Island.....105½	100 Toledo & Wabash. 7⅛
100 do.....s3.105½	200 do........ 7
100 St. Paul Pf...s60. 59¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.101¼	300 C. & R. I.....b. c. 105½
1,000 U. Pac. 1st...101⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 7
7,000 Har.1st, 7s, C.110⅞	1300 L. S.&M.So..b.c. 60⅞
25,000 do.....b. c.111	100 do......s3. 60⅞
5,000 N. J. Cen. con.110	1300 do......s3. 60¾
1,000 Q. & Tol. 1st. 51	100 do......b4. 60¾
6,000 A. & T.H.2d Pf. 92½	200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 37
1,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 49	700 do........ 37
1,000 M.&Es.con.b.c.103⅞	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 59¾
100 M.L.&M.,A.P...b.c. 10	300 do........ 60
500 do........ 10⅛	1400 C.&N.W'n.b.c.s3 41½
600 do.....s3. 10	300 do........ 41½
1100 W.U.Tel..b.c.s3. 80⅞	300 do........ 41⅝
300 do........ 80⅞	50 do........ 41½
400 do.....s3. 80¾	1100 do........ 41⅜
100 do........ 80¾	300 do........ 41⅜
500 do.....b3. 80¾	66 Del., L & W..b.c.120¼
100 Wells Fargo Ex.. 81	100 do........ 120¾
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 39⅛	200 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 25½
1000 do........ 39	200 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 4
1700 do........ 38⅞	50 do........ 4
400 do.....b3. 38⅞	100 do........ 4⅛
100 do........ 38¾	50 RenoR.Es2d Pf.bc 95
1100 do........ 38⅞	500 U. Pac.......b.c. s3. 74½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 coup. '67.........119½	100 Pac. Mail....... 38¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, Old.. 50½	300 do........ 38⅞
10,000 N.W.cn cp.G.B. 84½	20 Adams Ex......100⅛
2,000 do........ 84⅜	10 Erie Railway....... 15½
9,000 Un. Pac. 1st...101⅛	600 Lake Shore......b3. 60⅞
2,000 do........ 101	200 North-western.... 41⅝
100 Del. & Hudson......120	400 Union Pacific..... 74⅞
250 At. & Pac. Tel...... 20½	100 do......b3. 74
200 West'n. Un....b3. 80⅞	200 St. Paul Pref..... 60
100 do......s3. 80⅞	200 do......b10. 60
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 25⅜	600 St. Paul.....b3. 37
	200 Tol. & Wab....... 7

THURSDAY, July 22—P. M.

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day was about equal in amount to that of yesterday, and the market presented no specially new or interesting features. In some instances there was a reaction from the late buoyancy, while a further improvement took place in others. Generally speaking, the market continues firm in tone. The advices from Liverpool and the West in regard to grain continue favorable, the tendency of prices being upward, and the prospects of a good export demand are very encouraging. Some of the Western roads are already making provision for the expected heavy demand on their facilities for transportation, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company have ordered the purchase of additional rolling stock. The largest transactions to-day were in Western Union, which advanced from 80⅝ to 81⅛, closing at 80⅞. North-western common opened at 42½, and later receded 1 ₩ cent. The preferred advanced to 55½, and later declined to 55. St. Paul common was strong in the early dealings at 37¼@37½, and the preferred at 60@60½, but a subsequent reaction took place. Lake Shore rose from 60⅞ to 61¼, and finally sold at 60¾@60⅞. Rock Island advanced to 105⅝, Union Pacific to 75, and Ohios to 24, but the improvement was lost in the late dealings. Pacific Mail opened at 39¼@39⅝, and later fell off to 38¾, closing at 38⅞. There was considerable animation in Wabash and C., C. and I. C. early in the day, the sales having been at 7@7½ for the former and 3¾@4¾ for the latter, the final quotations being 7 and 4½. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 120 to 121, and the other investment shares were firm and in demand. The market closed firm.

The money market continues very easy, with superabundant offerings of capital at 1½@2 ₩ cent. Discounts are unchanged. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $1,000,000.

The foreign advices report a gain during the past week of £726,000 by the Bank of England, whence £7,000 was withdrawn on balance to-day, leaving the proportion of reserve to liabilities 49⅝ ₩ cent., against 46¼ ₩ cent. last week. The amount of its notes now unemployed in the bank is $14,186,705. The Directors at their weekly court to-day continued the bank rate of discount at 3 ₩ cent., discounts in the open market being easy at 2⅝ ₩ cent., and money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities at 1¾@2 ₩ cent. The specie in the Bank of France increased 17,125,000 francs during the week. Consols at London were firm, and American securities strong and higher, the market closing as follows: Consols for both money and the account, 94⅜@94½; old 1865s, 107¼@107⅜; 1867s, 107¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105⅜; and new 5s, 103¼. Erie closed at 13⅜@13½. The gold speculation opened steady at 112⅞@113, but became weak on the Treasury sale of $1,000,000, the price declining to 112⅝. There was a recovery to 112⅞, but it was only momentary, and the market closed at 112¾. On gold loans the rates were flat, 1 and 2 ₩ cent. per annum, and 1-64 per diem for use, closing at 1-64. The bids for gold at the Sub-Treasury to-day aggregated $3,625,000, at prices ranging from 112.25 to 112.80. The awards ($1,000,000) were made at 112.65 upward. The business in sterling exchange was very moderate. Early in the day there were some sales of prime bankers' 60 day bills at $4 86½, and ordinary bankers' at $4 85¾; but the general quotations were $4 86@$4 86¼. Demand bills were weaker and sold at $4 89@$4 89½.

The transactions in Government bonds were small, but the market exhibited more firmness under the influence of the strength of the London market and the comparative steadiness of gold here. Coupon 1867s advanced to 119½, and currency 6s to 123. A good demand prevailed for railroad bonds, and prices were well maintained. Many of the leading issues are scarce, and any extra demand is followed by an improvement in values. Harlem coupon firsts sold at 110⅞@111, and Morris and Essex consolidated firsts at 103¾@103⅞. Chicago and North-western and the Milwaukee and St. Paul issues were firm, and in some cases higher. Union Pacifics were steady on a moderate business. C., C. & I. C. firsts rose to 49. In State bonds, Tennessee old rose to 50½ and Missouri long 6s were firm at 101.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1875.

Gold receipts	$313,873 76
Gold payments	290,350 21
Gold balance	34,034,429 21
Currency receipts	896,251 20
Currency payments	730,688 01
Currency balance	55,097,020 13
Customs	491,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 22.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	112⅞	112¾
United States 5s, '81, coup	115	115⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., '62	115	115
United States 5-20s, coup., '67	119¼	119½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86@$4 86¼	....
New-York Central	104⅛	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅛	105⅛
Pacific Mail	39½	38⅞
St. Paul Common	37⅛	37
St. Paul Preferred	60	60
Western Union	80½	80⅞
Union Pacific	74⅛	74
Lake Shore	60⅞	60⅞
Wabash and Toledo	6⅞	7
North-western Common	42⅜	41⅝
North-western Preferred	55⅜	55
Del., Lackawanna and Western	119¾	121
New-Jersey Central	110⅜	110⅜
Panama	130	130
Erie	15⅜	15¼
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞	23¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	3¾	4½
Harlem	134	134½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Erie	15⅜	15⅛	800
Lake Shore	61¼	60¾	19,000
Wabash	7½	7	3,100
North-western	42½	41½	21,250
North-western Preferred	55½	55	500
Rock Island	105⅝	105½	2,600
Fort Wayne	98⅜	98⅛	....
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37½	37	6,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf	60½	59¾	2,300
Del., Lack. and Western	121	120	366
Del. and Hudson Canal	120	120	100
Union Pacific	75	74	2,600
C., C. and Ind. Central	4¾	3¾	4,690
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25⅝	25½	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf	32	32	100
Ohio and Mississippi	24	23¾	700
Missouri Pacific	49½	49¼	100
Western Union	81⅛	80⅝	36,600
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20½	20½	200
Pacific Mail	39⅝	38¾	9,700
Mariposa Land and Mining	10⅜	10	1,300
Mariposa Land and Min. Pf	11	11	200
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex	81¼	81	....
Total			112,806

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122½	122⅞	5-20s, 1865,n.c.	117⅛	117¾
6s, 1881, r	118¾	119¼	5-20s, 1867, r	118¼	119
6s, 1881, c	120¼	120¾	5-20s, 1867, c	119¼	119½
5-20s, 1862, c	114⅛	....	5-20s, 1868, r	118¾	119¼
5-20s, 1864, r	115¼	116⅛	5-20s, 1868, c	119	119¼
5-20s, 1864, c	116⅛	117	10-40s, r	116	116½
5-20s, 1865, r	116¾	....	10-40s, c	116	116⅜
5-20s, 1865, c	118	118¼	5s, 1881, r	113⅜	....
5-20s, 1865,n.r.	117⅛	117⅞	5s, 1881, c	115	115¼

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$61,023,576
Currency balances	4,195,818
Gold exchanges	11,998,787
Gold balances	1,033,362

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold balances	$2,410,756
Currency balances	2,768,671
Gross clearances	54,542,000

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $206,000 for interest and $568,700 for called bonds.

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 8s....35	F. bonds.due 1894-5.100⅜
Alabama 5s, '83....35	L.bds.due'81 to'91,in.100⅞
Alabama 8s, '86....35	Asy.or Univ. due '92.100⅜
Alabama 8s, '88....35	Han.& St. Jo.due '75.100⅜
Ark. 6s, Funded....35	Han.& St. Jo.due '76.100⅜
Ark.7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss 15	N. Y. R. Bounty L'n.106
Ark.7s, M. & L. R....15	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n.106¼
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&NO 15	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 20
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv. 15	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 20
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 15	N.C.6s,N.C.R.J. & J. 50
Connecticut 6s....105	N.C.6s,N.C.R.A & O. 50
Georgia 6s....90	N.C.N.C.R c.off.J.&J 38
Ga. 7s, new bonds.. 79	N.C.N.C.R c.off A&O 38
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 94½	N. C. Fund. act, '66. 12
Ga. 7s, gold bonds.. 99	N. C. Fund. act, '68. 11
Indiana 5s....101	N. C. N. bds., J. & J. 10
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.101	N. C. N. bds.,A. & O. 10
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.101	Ohio 6s, 1875....100¼
Illinois War Loan...101	Ohio 6s, 1881....103
Kentucky 6s....104	Ohio 6s, 1886....107
Louisiana 6s.... 32	Rhode Island 6s....105
La. 6s, new bonds... 35	South Carolina 6s.... 32
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 35	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 6
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 25	Tenn. 6s, old.... 50
La. 8s, Lev.bds of '75 35	Tenn. 6s, New bds.. 49¾
Mich. 6s, 1878-79....102	Tenn. 6s, new series. 49¾
Michigan 6s, 1883....103	Virginia 6s, old.... 36
Michigan 7s, 1890....104	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 37
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..100⅛	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 37
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..100⅛	Va. 6s, consol. bds.. 62
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..100⅛	Va. 6s, ex mat'd C... 57
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..100⅛	Va. 6s, consol. 2d se. 46
Mo. 6s, due in 1879..100⅛	Va. 6s, Def. bds.... 8⅞
Mo. 9s, due in 1880..100⅛	Dis. of Col. 3.65s,1924. 72

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bds...105½	Det., Mon. & Toledo.103
Alb. & Sus. 3d......100	Buf. & Erie, n. bds..103
B.,C.R.& M. 1st 7s,g. 31	Buf. & St. Line 7s...100
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 38	Kal. & W. Pig'n 1st. 83
Ches. & Ohio 6s,ex c. 33	Lake Shore Div. bds.100¼
Chic. & Alton Inc....103	L. Sh. con. coup. 1st.102
La. & Mo. 1st, G.... 89	L. Sh. con. reg. 1st..101
St. L., J. & C. 1st....102	L. Sh. con. coup. 2d.. 96½
Chic., B. & Q. C. 7s..104¾	L. Sh. con. reg. 2d.. 95½
Chic., R. I. & Pac....108¼	Marietta & Cin. 1st..106½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.112⅝	Mich. C'l con.7s,1902.103¾
Cen. R. of N. J.1st C.104¼	N. J. South'n 1st 7s.. 28
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.108½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101⅞
Am. Dock & I. bds...100	N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83...102½
M. & St. P.1st 8s,P.D.110	N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87....102
M. & St.P.1st L.C.D. 91	N. Y. C'l 6s, Rl. Est.100¼
M.&St.P.1st I.&M.D. 81	N. Y. C'l 6s, subs'n..100¼
Mil. & St. P. 1st C... 78	N. Y. C'l 7s, '76....104¼
Mil. & St. P. 2d.... 83	N.Y.C.&Hud.1st cp.115¾
Chic. & N. W. S.F...104	N.Y.C.&Hud.1st reg.114
Chic.&N.W.Int.bds.100	Harlem 1st 7s coup..110¾
Chic.& N. W. C.bds. 98	Harlem 1st 7s reg....110½
Chic.& N.W.Ex.bds. 90	Ohio & Miss.Con.S.F. 96½
Chic. & N. W. 1st...104½	Ohio & Miss. 2d cons. 76
Chic. & N.W. C.G.bs. 84¼	Central Pacific G. B.101⅛
Chic. & N.W.R.G.bs. 83	West'n Pacific bds.. 90
Galena & Chic.Ex'd.108	Union Pacific 1st bds.101
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 96½	U. Pac. L'd G'ts., 7s. 99¾
Chic. & Mil. 1st.... 97	Union Pacific S. F.. 96⅛
Win.& St.Peters 1st. 60	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 94⅞
Win.& St. Peters 2d. 40	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 79
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.106	Pac.R 7s, gtd by Mo.100½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.111¼	Pitts.,F.W.&Chi.3d..101
Morris & Essex 1st..112	Cleve.& Pitts C.S. F.104½
Morris & Essex 2d..109¼	Cleve.&Pitts 4th S.F. 99½
Mor.& Es.1st,Con.G.103¾	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 48
Erie 1st, Extended...103	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 20¼
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879....101	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. 92
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883.... 98¼	St. L. & Iron Mt. 2d. 49
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880.... 96¾	Alt.&Ter'eHaute1st.106
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888.... 96	Alt.&Terre H. 2d. Pf. 91¾
Han.& St.Jo.8s, Con. 84	Alt.&TerreH. 2d Inc. 75
Dub.&Sioux City 1st.100	Bel.&.S.Ills.R.1st,8s. 96
C. Falls & Min. 1st... 80	Tol.,Peo.& War.E.D. 67½
Ind., Bloom.& W.1st. 28	Tol.,Peo.&War.W.D. 50
Mich. So. 7 pr.ct. 2d.101¾	Tol., Peo. & War 2d. 20
M.S. N.I.S.F. 7 pr.ct.107	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 82
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....105	Tol.& W.1st,St.L.D.. 60½
Cleve. & Tol. new....103½	Toledo & Wab. 2d... 53
Cleve.,P. & Ash. old.101¼	Gt. West'n 1st, '88.. 79
Cleve.,P.& Ash. new.104	Gt. West'n 2d '93.... 54½

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America....150	Mechanics'....141
American Exchange.116	Mercantile....108
Central National.... 99	Merchants'....121
Chemical....1600	Merchants' Exch'ge.102
City....300	N.Y. Nat. Exchange.100
Commerce....122	Ninth National.... 82
Continental....100	North America....100½
Corn Exchange....132	Park....149
First National....200	Phenix.... 98½
Fourth National....101¼	State of New-York..114
Importers'&Traders'195	Tradesmen's....140
Irving....130	Union....140

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ cent.* on the capital stock, payable Aug. 1, at the New-York office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. The seventy-seventh semi-annual statement of this company is a very favorable exhibit, showing assets of $807,518 on a cash capital of $250,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103	103⅛
City 6s, new	107¼	107⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅜	51½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55	55⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	42⅛	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅝	21¾
Northern Central Railroad	29¼	29⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	102¼	102⅜

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 901 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,843 head, or 579 cars, 390 cars of which were through consignments the balance on sale here, against 463 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the receipts of 116 cars more for the week thus far and 593 cars for the corresponding week last year. There was no market to-day. Fresh arrivals were through consignments. Twelve cars were held over for shipment to-morrow, which will leave the yards, with the exception of a few odds and ends, bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,600 head, against 16,200 head for the same time last week, and 12,200 head for the same week last year. There were but little offerings to-day; demand light; Eastern reports are unfavorable; sales of 454 head Ohio Clipped, averaging 82 lb., at $5 30; 187 head Michigan Clipped mixed, averaging 82 lb., at $3 87½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,700 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week, and 10,100 head for the same week last year. The market was dull and slow this morning, and there was but little salable stock to operate with. The majority of the fresh arrivals were through consignments. Sales of 104 head heavy Hogs, averaging 250 lb., at $7 75; 80 head Yorkers, averaging 193 lb., at $7 75; 2 cars fair to good heavy Hogs remain unsold, holding at $7 65@$7 75.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 22.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been fairly active, and prices were ⅛c.@¼c. lower. Sales—Very best, 5⅞c.@7¼c.; first quality, 4¾c.@5⅞c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@4¾c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3¾c.@4c.; most of the sales being at 5¼c.@6¼c. ₩ lb. Receipts, 1,593 head; sales, 1,419 head. Hogs have been steady, with a good demand, at a range of $9 50@$10 50 ₩ 100 pounds. Receipts, 5,189 head. Sheep have been steady, with a fair demand, at a range of $4@$5 25 each. Lambs, $2@$4 each. Receipts, 6,025 head.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; fair demand at full prices; common to extra shipping, $4 50@$6 75; Stockers, $3@$4; Native Butchers, $2 50@$4 25; good, $5 75@$5 85; shipments, 2,800 head. Live Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; active, strong, and higher; common to choice, $7@$7 80, chiefly at $7 35@$7 70; closing with pens empty; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep unchanged; receipts, 500 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 22.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅝c.; net receipts, 72 bales; stock, 2,984 bales.

NORFOLK, July 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 70 bales; exports, coastwise, 62 bales; stock, 840 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 22.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 61 bales; sales, 55 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Cotton entirely nominal; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 53 bales; exports coastwise, 123 bales; stock, 1,368 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 61 bales; gross, 12 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 21,794 bales.

MOBILE, July 22.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 1 bale; exports coastwise, 52 bales; stock, 953 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 63 bales; exports coastwise, 24 bales; sales, 14 bales; stock, 4,192 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 22—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ ₩ cent., or ⅜ ₩ cent. below the bank rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1¾@2 ₩ cent. Consols for money, 94½; for the account, 94 9-16. Erie Railway shares, 13¾.

1 P. M.—Consols for money and the account 94 7-16.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 13⅝. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 15 centimes.

2:30 P. M.—Erie preferred, 27½.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £726,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £7,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 46⅜ ₩ cent. is now 49⅝ ₩ cent.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, for money and the account, 94⅜. United States 5-20 bonds, 1867, 107¾. New-York Central, 92½. Erie, preferred, 27.

PARIS, July 22.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 17,125,000f. during the past week.

FRANKFORT, July 22.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 98⅞.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 10s. 9d.@11s. for average California White; 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. for Club do.; 10s.@10s. 8d. for Red Western Spring. The market is bare of Red Winter Wheat. Corn, 35s. 6d. ₩ quarter for mixed Western. Flour, 26s. ₩ bbl. for Western. Peas, 42s. ₩ quarter for Canadian.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, easier. Provisions—Lard, 62s. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 53s. for Long Clear Middles; 53s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Provisions—Lard, 62s.@62s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, July 22.—Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 51s. Sperm-oil, £97@£98 ₩ ton; common Resin, 5s. 3d ₩ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 22s.@22s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

HAVANA, July 22.—Spanish Gold, 215@216. Exchange dull; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 96@98 premium; short sight do., 100@102 premium; 60 days, gold, 124@126 premium; short sight do., 128@130 premium; on London, 153@155 premium; on Paris, 126@128 premium. Sugar very active; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14½@15 reals ₩ arroba.

THE PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—Printing Cloths firm at previous prices, with a better demand and increasing business.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 22.—Flour firmer, held higher. Wheat excited and higher; Amber Michigan, spot, and seller August, $1 42; seller September, $1 43¾; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 41. Corn active and higher, closing quiet; High Mixed, 79c.; seller August, 78¾c.; seller September, 79½c.; Low Mixed, 78½c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2, seller August, 44½c.; seller September, 42c. Freights to Buffalo dull at 2¼c.; to Oswego, 5c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22.—Flour—Demand fair and prices have advanced at $5 62½@$7. Wheat—Demand fair and prices have advanced; Red, $1 25; Amber, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 30. Corn—Demand fair and prices have advanced; Ears, 68c.@69c.; Shelled, 72c.@73c. Oats, 57c.@58c. Timothy-seed steady with fair demand at $2 60. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼. Lard, 14c.@15c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Corn firm at 85c.@95c. Bran firm at $1. Hay quiet; Ordinary, $18; Prime, $23. Pork held firmer, at $22@$22 50. Dry Salted Meats firm; none in first hands; jobbing sales of Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 10c.@10⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams scarce and firm; choice Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. Sterling, $5 50. Gold, 112¾.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Corn buoyant at 90c. Oats firm; sales of 1 car No. 2 White State at 55c.; 2 cars No. 2 Mixed Canada at 64c.; 1 car No. 2 Mixed State at 61c.; 1 car No. 1 Mixed State at 61¼c., and a bagged lot No. 1 White State at 68c. Malt steady.

For other Telegraphic Markets see Sixth Page.

CROP PROSPECTS IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of July 15 says: "The grain crops in most of the counties of the State are better than was anticipated, while in a few more sacks have been purchased than were necessary. In Yolo the best yield is forty-five bushels to the acre, and the lowest twelve. The yield in Sonoma and Napa will be good. In some places it is badly lodged, but will yield from thirty to forty bushels to the acre. The yield in these counties will be nearly an average. Fruit is unusually good, but not so abundant as last year, especially in early varieties. The grape crop is very heavy. In Alameda there will be a fair crop. Livermore Valley will have much more grain than was anticipated—about two-thirds the usual average—while San Ramon and Amador Valleys will have a full crop. In Sacramento there will be, in many localities, a larger yield than was expected, and in a few something less. In the southern counties the crops of all kinds, but especially of corn and barley, will be much better than was expected. In the great interior valleys there will be a considerable deficiency. Colusa will fall somewhat below the expected yield. The country from Sacramento to Tulare may average half a crop—certainly not more than that, and probably less. We see no reason yet for changing our figures, and still think the surplus of wheat for export will reach 350,000 tons, and of barley about 2,500,000 centals."

INTERESTING QUARREL AMONG DOCTORS.

A decision has just been rendered by Judge Dwight, of Auburn, N. Y., in the medical suit which has been pending between the Niagara County Medical Society and several rejected physicians who, it was claimed by the society, were objectionable members. The Auburn *Advertiser* thus gives the points: "The society commenced a method of purification, as they term it, by dissolution. This they found to be illegal, and under instructions from the State Medical Society and the laws of 1866 they reorganized, thereby rejecting several well-known physicians of Lockport. The rejected assumed the name of the Niagara County Medical Society, and sued the other society for the books, papers and records. It seems that the case was brought before the State Medical Society, and a decision rendered in favor of the defendants. It was then taken before Judge Dwight, and again a decision in favor of the defendants has been rendered. Whether this will terminate the case or not is yet to be determined."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—PATCHWORK—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.—Miss Rose Massey.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—ROSE OF AUVERGNE—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We continue to receive numerous applications for copies of THE TIMES, *containing a review of the evidence in the Beecher case. We are unable to reprint the paper in question again, but we yield to the repeated requests which have been made to us, and will issue the article in question in pamphlet form, with some revisions and additions. Copies may be obtained at our publication offices next week.*

The Republicans of this State are now in a condition to make a successful fight at the Fall elections. Everywhere there is entire unanimity, the attempt on the part of a few "strikers" in this City to get up what they are pleased to call an "Anti-Custom-house Party" being too contemptible for serious consideration. Whenever a number of men have applied for offices in the Custom-house and been refused, they meet together and get up what they describe as an "uprising against the tyranny of the Custom-house." What the tyranny of Collector ARTHUR and Gen. SHARPE amounts to, most intelligent persons are fully aware. It is simply the tyranny involved in doing their duty faithfully, and in making their subordinates do theirs. The fact is that they do not "tyrannize" half enough to suit the old-fashioned politicians. They attend too much to the legitimate duties of their offices. The band of strikers now at work are utterly insignificant, and when they find that no money is to be made by their threats they will speedily disperse. With good men for our candidates, we ought to carry our State ticket this Fall, and we have not the slightest doubt that we shall succeed in doing so.

Some very suggestive reading will be found in the report of the evidence given before the Legislative Committee on Police Affairs yesterday. Capt. HEDDEN'S testimony, like that of some others who preceded him on the stand, suggests the inquiry why officers who profess to be able and willing to break up gambling and panel thieving in their precincts, should invariably be found in places where they have no opportunity to carry their good intentions into effect. His further statement that, in all his experience, "there seemed to be some mysterious power that stood behind these gamblers, and prevented their cases going on like burglary cases," ought to guide the committee toward a rather important branch of investigation. The evidence of Mr. PENNOYER, whatever may be thought of the occasion of his need for detective aid, is a very instructive revelation of the incapacity, jobbery, and insolence which seem to thrive in the upper circles of the Police service. His characterization of MATSELL gives a very amusing insight into the workings of what our local *Dogberry* is pleased to call his mind. On the whole, Mr. PENNOYER'S story points to the conclusion that the ingenuity of our detective force is exerted quite as often on the side of the thieves as on the side of their victims.

The undoubted sincerity and ardor of Mr. PLIMSOLL'S attachment to the cause of the sailor help to explain, though they hardly extenuate, his extraordinary ebullition in the British House of Commons last night. Coming so soon after the unfortunate episodes which attended the "privilege" debates, Mr. PLIMSOLL'S frantic violence of speech and gesture will revive the opinion, pretty generally entertained, that the manners of the British Legislature are deteriorating as fast as its calibre. The session of the House of Commons for 1875 will be equally remarkable for its paucity of results and the frequency of its disagreeable incidents.

Harmony does not prevail in the Democratic Party in Maryland. The Convention which assembled in Baltimore on Wednesday, to nominate candidates for Governor, Controller, and Attorney General, wrangled an entire night before any arrangement could be effected. The cause of the difficulty was the attempt of the Hamilton wing of the party to drive out the State House Ring. The Ring would not be driven out, and they succeeded in getting their persecutors down and holding them there. Gov. GROOME and JOHN LEE CARROLL represent the Ring, and ex-Senator HAMILTON led the opposition. GROOME finally withdrew from the contest, and CARROLL was nominated for Governor by sixty votes, HAMILTON receiving fifty. The contest over the organization of the Committee on Credentials, which caused a great dispute in the Convention, terminated in a victory for the Ring, as the admission of certain disputed delegates decided the nomination. After such a disorderly exhibition, the platform of the Convention does not challenge grave attention, though it declares for certain "cardinal principles of republican government," public honesty and economy, and other fine things. The Maryland Democracy, however, refuse to indorse any of the Ohio Democratic theories on the subject of finance.

"Crowner's quest law" has wonderful and even yet unknown capacity. That there is no depth of absurdity to which it cannot descend, is proved in the case of one SIGISMUND STETTER, a suicide, in which the jury gravely find that the wife and two sons of the deceased are guilty of inhuman treatment in leaving the body where it was found until the arrival of the Coroner. This was not strange, for the sort of men who are casually picked up for Coroner's juries cannot be supposed to know the law; but it was singular that a Coroner could be found who would act upon such a verdict. The law expresely says that no dead body found under such circumstances shall be touched until the arrival of the Coroner, and wisely says so. But Coroner KESSLER locks up an infirm old woman and two young men all night for strictly obeying the law, and next day requires them to furnish $300 bail each to answer for the offense. The day of wonders in Crowner's quest law, in New-York at least, is not yet gone.

The July reports on the condition of the tobacco crop indicate that that staple is recovering its former importance. The production now promises to be considerably greater than that of last year, and the quality is generally improved. The acreage in the principal tobacco producing States has largely increased; in the West it remains the same, while in the Connecticut Valley it has fallen off about thirty per cent. The New-England farmers have burned their fingers so severely in the tobacco-growing experiment the last half dozen years, that it is, on the whole, surprsiing that they have not further decreased their acreage. Hadley, Whateley, Greenfield, and other towns in Connecticut, had their profits at one time out of tobacco, but an alarming series of failures, following upon a lifeless market, has destroyed the business vitality of some of these towns and left them nearly bankrupt.

Strong "censure" is visited on the Southern Railroad of Long Island by the Coroner's jury. We fear that it will be harmless. Unless the manager, POPPENHUSEN, can be indicted, the Coroner's verdict hardly exposes any one to punishment. The only hope of justice now left lies in suits for damages by persons injured or the heirs of persons killed in consequence of the company's extraordinary negligence and greed.

"COUPON-CLIPPERS."

We should be very glad to see good grounds for the conviction that a policy of repudiation would never be seriously proposed by any great party in this country. Yet what are we to make of the attitude taken by the Democratic Party, especially in the West? Only last year, Gov. HENDRICKS presided over a convention in Indiana at which a resolution recommending a distinct form of repudiation was inserted in the platform. This year, Senator THURMAN has been present at a convention of Democrats in Columbus, Ohio, at which a wild policy of inflation was recommended, and he is to-day taking part in the canvass side by side with speakers who advocate repudiation in its most unequivocal form. Now there are no two stronger men in the Democratic Party to-day than Mr. HENDRICKS and Mr. THURMAN. They are among its very foremost leaders—the representatives of all that is best and purest in the party. If they are unable to induce their followers, even in their own States, to follow the path of common honesty, what can we expect from men whose responsibilities to the country are far less serious? How can we assure capitalists and investors, at home and abroad, that their money is safe here when we find some of the ablest men in the Democratic Party assisting avowed repudiationists?

Inflation is one thing, and repudiation another; and yet both have a great tendency to approach each other. The man who begins with inflation is very likely to go on to repudiation. Thus, Gov. ALLEN, of Ohio, practically preaches both doctrines in the same breath. If the currency is good for anything, he told the people of Ohio the other day, it is good enough to pay the bondholders with. "The bondholders," he added, "have a great advantage in holding this immense amount of property, and at the same time paying no taxes and getting their interest paid in coin on it." And, again, he declares that a majority of the members of Congress "are bankers, bond-holders, stock-jobbers, or persons vitally interested in making laws for their own benefit, so that the rich may become richer, and the poor poorer." All this is, of course, intended to answer no other purpose than to increase the popular prejudice against bond-holders, as if they had come dishonestly into possession of their bonds. The insinuation is that the bond-holders are a conclave of villains who contrived to plunder the country, and then met in secret one dark night and divided the plunder among themselves. The candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, Mr. SAMUEL F. CARY, speaks out still more plainly. He describes the Funded Loan as a "foul wrong," committed for the purpose of "awarding the bloated speculators an additional $500,000,000 to be coined out of the sinews and toil of the laboring masses, who were already groaning under an oppressive load of taxation." The investors in these bonds are denounced as an "untaxed aristocracy," "*coupon-clippers*," "nests of thieves," endeavoring to bring "wide-spread misery, disaster, and ruin" upon the people. And all this is said under Mr. THURMAN'S very nose, and not one word of objection or remonstrance do we hear from him.

These "coupon-clippers" are, says Mr. CARY, plunderers of the people. And, as we have seen, Gov. ALLEN expresses the same view, although a little more quietly. That they are simply men who have paid the full value of the bonds which they hold—paid for them *above* their par value in gold—is a statement which these Democratic leaders carefully conceal from their followers. Gold, for instance, yesterday was at 112⅞, while the "New Fives," the buyers of which Mr. CARY attacks as "thieves" brought 115⅛. Thus, then, the buyers of these bonds not only pay the price of gold for them, but 2¼ per cent. *above* that price, and that is about the general rate. Now, why is a man who has paid say $1,130—to take a round sum—for a bond worth $1,000 in gold to be stigmatized as a thief? In what way has he committed a fraud? He has invested his earnings or his savings in that particular security, because its safety is guaranteed by the United States. It is just as honest an investment as if he put the money in a farm, or in land. What makes it otherwise? Will Gov. ALLEN or Senator THURMAN tell us? The Government says, "here is a bond upon which we agree to pay five per cent. interest. If you buy it we pledge you our faith that you shall receive the interest." It cannot be bought except at a premium. And yet the man who buys it is a thief. So says Mr. CARY, so echoes Mr. ALLEN, and Senator THURMAN hears them do it, and never opens his mouth.

And now see in what a position this places the whole country. At this very moment the United States, through their Government and its agents, are making strenuous efforts to sell these very bonds, not only in the United States, but all over Europe. Everything has been done to induce people everywhere to place the utmost confidence in them. They form a security which fathers and mothers are tempted to buy and lay aside for their children. As we have shown, they can only be bought at a sum which is *above* their face value. And yet, while the Government is endeavoring to sell them, for the sake of causing a great saving in the interest on our debt, the Democrats of the vast State of Ohio are exciting popular clamor against all who buy them as "coupon-clippers" and "thieves." They argue as if these bonds were given away to a "moneyed aristocracy." If the people generally took up this cry, what could be said or thought of us except that we were a nation of swindlers? For here we should be, selling a security to-day under the most solemn obligations of good faith, which we had deliberately made up our minds to repudiate to-morrow. Pray, who would be the thief in such a case as that—the buyer or the seller? A more infamous course than that which is being pursued by the two chief candidates on the Democratic ticket in Ohio is not recorded in political history. It is worthy only of footpads. The canvass in Ohio is no longer one between two great political parties—it is one between swindlers and honest men. If the Democrats triumph in that State, we may safely bid farewell to the national credit and good name for years to come.

MORE MUNICIPAL BLUNDERING.

The Mayor has nominated and the Aldermen have confirmed THOMAS DUNLAP to be Commissioner of Jurors in place of DOUGLAS TAYLOR, whose term of office was declared by the charter of 1873 to have expired on May 1 of that year. Under that law, the late JOSEPH B. VARNUM was nominated by Mayor HAVEMEYER to fill the position of Commissioner of Jurors. Mr. VARNUM being simply a reputable citizen, unknown in politics, failed to receive Aldermanic confirmation. In fact, he was so little of a politician that the moment grave legal doubts were raised in regard to the constitutionality of declaring vacant under a City law what was nominally a County office, Mr. VARNUM showed no disposition to press his claims for the post. For, to take possession under a disputed title of the office of Commissioner of Jurors involves not only the prospect of tedious litigation, but endangers the legality of every jury list, and all the judicial acts dependent thereon, prepared during the progress of the dispute.

It is difficult to imagine why the period of Mr. TAYLOR'S absence in Europe should have been selected for the appointment of his successor. In a case where so many dangers attend a single false step, the only proper course open to the Mayor was to make his appointment on the understanding that the new incumbent should not seek to take possession of the office save by a process which would have elicited the opinion of the Court of Appeals on the constitutionality of the law under which he was acting. The only reason for filling the place at the present inopportune moment seems to be that JOHN KELLY wanted it as a reward for a serviceable follower. The nomination is not only a very clear proof of the Mayor's subservience to the new Tammany "Boss," it is a very good illustration of the Democratic habit of disregarding the gravest public interests for the chance of accomplishing a petty partisan trick. It is to be hoped that the Acting Commissioner of Jurors will refuse to make way for the new appointee, except at the summons of the courts, and will thus avert the risk of the endless confusion which would follow any illegal discharge of the functions of the office. It is better that the Commissioner who may have a legal right to hold the office till the expiry of his regular term should be called upon to answer to a complaint *quo warranto*, than that he should be driven to test by that method the official title of the Mayor's appointee.

In confirming the Kelly-Wiekham nomination for Commissioner of Jurors with such remarkable promptitude, the Aldermen have shown that they understand the City Charter to be a binding instrument in regard to both City and County offices. Now that they have reached that conclusion, they will doubtless waive all further claim to draw a salary as Supervisors in addition to that allowed them as Aldermen. The Charter expressly prohibits any officer under the City Government from drawing a salary for any duties performed as a County officer, and the remuneration of the Aldermen fixed by the charter is clearly stated to be in full "for all services rendered by them to the City or County, in any capacity whatever." If the charter is entitled to respect in its bearing on the office of Commissioner of Jurors, it is still more obviously a final rule on the question of Aldermanic salaries.

By way of matching the partisan recklessness of the appointment of the new Commissioner of Jurors, the Aldermen, acting as Supervisors, gave the public a piece of sample demagogism in their treatment of the tax levy. As finally fixed by the Board of Apportionment in December, 1874, the amount of taxes for the year was close upon thirty-four millions of dollars, or equal to a rate of 3.08 per cent. on the assessed valuations for 1875. Under legislation procured at the request of the Controller, the payment of $785,000, being the balance of the cost of the Fourth avenue improvement, was transferred to 1876, where it properly belongs, and one million of dollars, rendered available by the increase of City revenues, was placed to the credit of 1875. The amount to be raised by taxation was thus reduced to $32,171,472. The law allows the Board of Supervisors to add to the tax levy three per cent. to provide against possible deficiencies in the receipts. The least that could safely be added was half this percentage, yielding say $540,000. Instead of honestly meeting this requirement of the Treasury, the Democratic Aldermen have added only $190,000 to the tax levy on account of defaults in payment. This is a sum totally inadequate for the purpose, and the attempt to make political capital out of keeping down the rate of taxation will simply result in compelling the Controller to borrow in order to pay current expenses, or will leave the appropriations for some of the departments unprovided for. It is better to pay $2 97 or even $3 per cent., with the certainty that the ordinary expenditures of the year will be balanced, than to be allowed to save three cents on the hundred dollars with the consciousness that the saving is as much a delusion as the two per cent. tax levy of TWEED. That bold swindle of the old Ring did at least succeed in deceiving a large body of the tax-payers. The weak and ridiculous attempt to imitate it by our new Tammany Aldermen can deceive nobody, and ought to cover its authors with a fresh load of public contempt.

THE ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Those of our readers who are not immediately interested, and who have noted for the last few days the frequent statement in our commercial reports that wheat had advanced from three to five cents a bushel, do not probably realize the extent to which the market for breadstuffs has recently been affected. On the 1st of July we quoted wheat at $1 22 a bushel, (taking No. 1 Milwaukee Spring as the standard of comparison.) This morning the same grade is quoted at $1 50—an advance of 28 cents a bushel, or 23 per cent. in three weeks, mostly taking place during the last week. Flour, which was quoted on the 1st inst. at $5 20 to $5 35 a barrel, is this morning quoted at $6 25 to $6 50, an advance of 20 per cent. Corn feels the impulse, though to a less degree, and has advanced in the same period from 78 cents a bushel to 90 cents and 91½ cents, or about 12½ per cent. These are very striking changes, coming, as they do, in the midst of a season of great depression, and when the signs of a revival of trade were extremely unsatisfactory.

The occasion of the advance is, of course, the prospect of a considerable diminution in the foreign crops, which compete with those of this country in supplying the various foreign markets, especially the English. We do not pretend to be able to judge with any degree of accuracy of the extent to which this diminution is likely to go. The reports received are somewhat conflicting, but a fair proportion of the recent activity has been caused by purchase for actual export, and this is a proof that those whose interest it is to judge carefully of the matter credit the reports most favorable to our markets.

If there should be a considerable and steady demand for American breadstuffs abroad, it would go a great way toward restoring the prosperity of the country, for our breadstuffs are a very important part of our exports. A very valuable report recently made by the Statistical Bureau at Washington, shows that during the decade from 1851 to 1860, inclusive, breadstuffs were 13.32 per cent. in value of all our exports; in the next decade they were twenty per cent.—their proportion being increased, necessarily, by the failure to export cotton during the war, and since 1870, that is, for the past four years, they have formed more than nineteen per cent. of the exports. The importance of this class of products is still more apparent when we glance at the actual amount sent from the country. In 1871 it was about seventy-eight millions; in 1872 it was nearly eighty-three and one-half millions; in 1873 it was about ninety-eight millions, and in 1874 it reached the enormous figure of one hundred and sixty millions, being more than double the amount exported four years previously. These figures are from the 1st of July to the last of June for each year. There are no means of tracing the exact proportion of breadstuffs to the general exports during the current year, but they have not, so far, been so large as last year. What makes a prospective demand for our breadstuffs still more interesting is the fact that it is upon such a demand that we must largely depend to meet our foreign indebtedness. For some time previous to 1873 we had been steadily importing more than we had exported, and making all allowance for profits, it was generally agreed that the country as a whole was running in debt to other countries. The difference between our exports and imports was largely settled by evidences of indebtedness, principally railway bonds, sent abroad. In 1873 the balance of imports over exports was about fifty-six millions. A year later, thanks in great part to the enormous shipments of breadstuffs, the tables were turned, and the exports exceeded the imports by about the same amount, that is, by fifty-seven and three-quarter millions, both exports and imports being calculated in gold. Up to the 1st of May a similar process had been going on, but by no means in so marked a manner. At that date the exports (in gold) exceeded the imports about twenty-five millions, and of this surplus sixteen millions were coin and bullion. Whatever advantage was to be gained, therefore, from the settlement of foreign indebtedness by exports other than gold, was decidedly lessening. If the demand for breadstuffs proves a permanent and substantial one, we shall regain this advantage.

A very conspicuous benefit to be derived from this source, will be that it will strengthen commercial credit. There is a school of economists who teach, indirectly, that the credit of the American people, among other peoples, is of no consequence; that the best currency we can have is one which foreigners will not take; that it is a sort of offense for foreigners to hold our bonds and take interest from us, and that any device by which we can cheat them is justifiable. We need not say that these are not business men; they are mostly demagogues and newspaper writers, made fools by a theory or knaves by ambition. Our business men know that sound credit at home or abroad is the foundation of prosperity, and that just in proportion as we lose it we expose ourselves to violent panics, great disasters, failure, and distress. The one thing the American people need just now more than any other is to pay their debts, to whomever they may be owing. That is the condition precedent to renewed prosperity. The promise of a good foreign demand for our products is especially encouraging, because it gives us ground to hope for increased ability to comply with this condition.

A GREAT CRIME UNPUNISHED.

The trial now in progress in Utah, whatever comes of it, is likely to be a curiosity in criminal jurisprudence. The crime of which the defendants stand accused was committed nearly twenty years ago; the original and surviving witnesses of the deed have grown from infancy to maturity, the number of defendants, though still large, has been reduced by the ordinary process of time, and the indictments have been changed since the trial was opened. Moreover, the leading defendant is a Bishop of the Mormon Church, and an adopted son of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the entire hierarchy may be considered as involved in the result of this case. The story of the massacre of Mountain Meadow has been told, to the wrath and indignation of the Mormons, for nearly twenty years. To-day the alleged perpetrators of that horrible crime are on trial.

In September, 1857, an emigrant train from Arkansas, consisting of about one hundred and fifty people, men, women, and children, with forty wagons, eight hundred head of cattle, and sixty horses and mules, passed through the Salt Lake region, bound to California. Their property was valuable, the proceeds of it being afterward declared to exceed $30,000. The numbers and strength of the party afforded protection to a train of disaffected Mormons, who took this occasion to flee from the horrors of Salt Lake Valley. On the 10th of September, while camped in Mountain Meadow, about 320 miles west of Salt Lake City, the emigrants were attacked by a band of white people painted and dressed like Indians. No assault from Indians could have been expected, as the wild tribes of that region are harmless, degraded creatures, only a few degrees above the root-diggers of the Pacific States. The emigrants defended themselves with spirit after the first dash, in which they lost ten or twelve men, was made by their assailants. Behind their barricade of wagons they kept up such a vigorous fusilade that after a siege of five days the enemy withdrew. The camp was next visited by a wagon bearing a white flag and containing JACOB HAIGHT, then one of the Presidents of the Mormon Church, and JOHN D. Lee, a Mormon Bishop and also adopted son of BRIGHAM YOUNG. These men professed to be on good terms with the "Indians" and offered to act as mediators in the interests of peace. It was proposed that the emigrants should march out from camp, leaving everything behind, including their guns. The Mormon emissaries agreed to furnish a guard thence to the settlements. These conditions were accepted. The little procession began to move when it was fired upon by the guard, the so-called "Indians" joining. The men were first killed; the women and children ran on a few hundred yards and then fell. The plunder was taken to Salt Lake City and the adjoining settlements, and divided. Mr. J. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, testified that the Church dignitaries alone received property estimated to be worth $30,000. The skeletons of one hundred and twenty persons were subsequently collected on that fatal field and buried in one mound. A pile of rocks marks the spot, and on a huge cross, erected as a monument, was placed the inscription, "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord."

At that time the United States troops were marching to Utah by direction of President BUCHANAN. Bishop PRATT had just been killed in Arkansas by a man whose wife he had attempted to abduct, and the Mormons were in a high state of excitement. They had readily embraced the theory that the earth and its fullness belonged to the Lord's saints, and that they were the saints. The lapse of years has only deepened the conviction that the murderers were Mormons sent out by command from the heads of their ecclesiastical government. The Indians living south of Salt Lake circumstantially related all the particulars of the affair, implicating President HAIGHT and Bishops HIGBEE and LEE. Some of the Mormons engaged in the massacre subsequently confessed their guilt; and numberless corroborative facts decided the whole chain of evidence. CUMMING, then Governor of the Territory, was a weak, vain man, and failed to give the United States Court any support in an attempt to ferret out and punish the murderers. Judge CRADLEBAUGH, then one of the Associate Justices for that circuit, opened court and endeavored to bring to justice the guilty men, who were notoriously conspicuous in Salt Lake City. The Grand Jury refused to indict their own brethren; and when the indomitable Judge, dismissing the jury, issued bench warrants for the arrest of the accused persons, they fled to the mountains until the trouble had "blown over."

There were about forty men included in the list of persons ordered to be arrested in CRADLEBAUGH'S warrants, in 1859. Ten of these have now been indicted in the United States District Court sitting at Beaver, Utah. Of these Bishop DAME and JOHN D. LEE are the chief. LEE led the assailing party at the time of the massacre, and DAME issued orders to LEE. From whom did DAME receive his instructions? It has been believed by those familiar with the subject that the orders for the massacre were issued on the strength of a "revelation" received by BRIGHAM YOUNG, telling him to follow and extirpate "those Gentiles." LEE is ready to confess, provided he shall be held harmless; but his confession cannot extend beyond DAME. Unless, then, the responsibility for this monstrous crime can be traced beyond one or two of its active perpetrators, the proceedings instituted at this late day will not avail much. It is well known that the Mormon hierarchy, in its earlier defiance of the laws of the land, never hesitated at bloody measures when they seemed desirable. The band of Thugs, known as Danites, or Avengers, were not the creatures of an excited imagination, but the emissaries of a cruel priesthood, which covered revolting crimes with a thin veil of religion. Polygamy remains, though many of the wicked practices which once excited the abhorrence of the civilized world have disappeared since light has been let in upon Mormondom. Since the Mormons have reluctantly submitted themselves to the acquaintance of the outside world, and have given up their dream of national independence, they have been regarded as an odd set of fanatics, with loose notions about the marriage relation. It should not be forgotten that their original creed was bloody; that the idea of human sacrifices was early familiar to them, and that countless deeds of violence have been justly laid at their door. It is not likely that any satisfactory result, so far as condign punishment is concerned, can now be reached by the trial of DAME, LEE and others; but enough may be brought to light to fix where it belongs, and beyond all controversy, the guilt of the massacre of Mountain Meadow.

THE SEAT NEXT THE WINDOW.

This season of the year is a time in which there is not only a great deal of travel, but also a marked variety in the objects that people seek to accomplish by their journeys. To the different purposes which actuate the streams of human beings who pass from place to place at other periods, are added those of the Summer tourist. It is curious to notice that amid all this diversity there is at least one feeling which, with very rare exceptions, all travelers possess in common. We refer to the earnest, overwhelming desire manifested by railroad passengers to get the seat next to the window.

For the general eagerness and intensity of this desire it might at first seem easy to account. The position in question usually affords, as compared with the seat by the aisle, both superior advantages for obtaining fresh air and better opportunities for looking at the scenery. But the majority of travelers evidently care nothing for fresh air, and, except on an intensely hot day, avoid it as they would a pestilence. Unless the temperature is intolerably oppressive, one-half the windows are sure to be closed by the passengers sitting at them, and if the weather is in the slightest degree cool, most or all of the other half also. As the rush for seats by the window is quite as strenuous in cool weather as in hot, it cannot, therefore, be owing to a desire for proximity to an aperture admitting the air from outside. As for the scenery, if, even on a very pleasant day, the sun comes in so much as an inch and a half on one side of the car, all the blinds on that side are at once closed, and the view shut out as effectually as it would be by a two-foot stone wall.

To speak of people who have such a mania as most travelers evince for converting the car as nearly as possible into the condition of a magnified packing box, as actuated by the desire to inhale a pure atmosphere or by the love of the picturesque, would be absurd. We are, therefore, compelled to look for another motive. And the only one that we can imagine is one which presents a most delightful view of human nature. It is a motive of disinterested and unalloyed benevolence. The majority of travelers have such a horror of a draft from a car window, or of any solar rays that may enter the vehicle, that they wish to protect their fellow-passengers from the suffering occasioned by these causes. Hence, all the hustling and jostling and rushing which we see in the almost frantic haste to obtain a seat next the window is, in truth, nothing more than an excess of politeness. It is sometimes said that most people manifest a degree of selfishness in traveling which they would be ashamed to show anywhere else. Such remarks can only proceed from a cynical disposition, combined with very superficial observation. To a shallow mind, the right of passengers entering a car and making for the seats by the window with the eagerness of a boat crew pulling in a race, might convey the impression that they cared for neither the comfort nor the rights of anybody but themselves. It is strange how little some persons, in judging of motives, can see below the surface.

But even perfectly disinterested kindness is sometimes carried too far. It may be a question, therefore, which some of the individuals who rush so zealously for the seat next the window could, perhaps, consider with advantage, whether the benevolence thus manifested is not occasionally rather excessive. When politeness is thrust too violently upon others, it may possibly become, to a certain degree, a breach of true courtesy. And, indeed, such attentions are, now and then, it is sad to say, much misconstrued by the recipients. We would respectfully suggest, therefore, to those persons who, in their benevolent efforts to secure the seat by the window, find it necessary to knock their fellow-passengers around to the extent to which it is sometimes done, that they should affably explain to the latter the motives of kindness that lie underneath this apparent rudeness. Such a course would, we are sure, greatly promote those feelings of cordiality between fellow-travelers which tend so much to enhance the pleasure and comfort of a journey. It is possible, indeed, that there might be some individuals who, having had their toes severely trodden on, or having been otherwise damaged in the scuffle, would fail to appreciate the explanation. Where this is the case, it is a misfortune that cannot be helped. If people do not or will not understand benevolent intentions because they happen to be temporarily the occasion of unpleasant sensations, it is their own mistake, and not one for which those who seek to benefit them should be considered responsible.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN CONCERTS.

The *piece de résistance* of Mr. Thomas' programme last evening was Spohr's "Weihe der Töne." Although this composer's music, if frequently heard, usually palls upon the taste by reason of its excessive sweetness, we are still inclined to the belief that it might with advantage be less of a stranger among the selections at the Central Park Garden. Possibly, however, its rare performance conduces so greatly to its effect that Mr. Thomas is justified in making its recitals like angels' visits, and the result attained yesterday unquestionably offered testimony in favor of the policy hitherto adopted. The symphony, in spite of its length, afforded decided pleasure. Its first movement, or rather the allegro of this division, promptly commends itself to admiration by the shapeliness of its themes, and Mr. Thomas' violins delivered the graceful *cantabile* phrases again and again allotted to them with such unblemished purity of tone and expressiveness of accent that several repetitions would have been welcome. We are not particularly impressed by the martial movement following the allegro of the work. Modern composers handle the brass more skillfully than did Spohr in his present achievement, at all events, and the *tempo di marcia* is more noisy than inspiring. The symphony, indeed, decreases in interest as it progresses, and sensuous and clear as the last movement is, it does not charm the ear like the first. Among the other good things of the evening were a "Passacaglia" by Bach, some new Hungarian dances by Hofmann, and Liszt's delicious "Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 1, which it was simply vexing to play so well, with the determination not to repeat it. Mr. Thomas conducted.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Max Maretzek sailed for Europe yesterday aboard the Canada. A report is current that he goes to engage an Italian opera troupe for Mr. Sheridan Shook, who is credited with the intention of transforming the Hippodrome into an opera-house, with a tariff of popular prices....Herr Neuendorff has returned from Europe.....Mme. Rose Bell, who will be remembered as a French opera-bouffe songstress at the Lyceum (then French) Theatre, four or five years since, is engaged to appear with Miss Julia Matthews at Wallack's, in August....Miss Nellie Larkelle and Mr. Harry Allen, late of the Oates company, have been engaged for Robinson Hall. Mr. Robinson, we believe, intends giving opera bouffe in English at this house, all the year round....The mysterious disappearance of Mr. Koch, of Central Park Garden, is noted, and it is understood that this fashionable place of resort will henceforward, or this season, at least, be managed by representatives of Mr. Theodore Thomas.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE—DIVERS RESOLUTIONS DISCUSSED AND ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 22.—The Bankers Convention adjourned here to-day, sine die. Most of the members had gone home before the time of assembling. The session was long, being devoted principally to the following resolutions, which were adopted toward the close:

Offered by Mr. George R. Gibson, of Illinois:

Resolved, That Usury laws defeat the object of their institution in plundering instead of protecting borrowers, and that we protest against their continuance as opposed to the spirit of the time and the requirements of trade.

By Mr. L. C. Murray, of Louisville, Ky.:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the law of June 20, 1874, establishing a bureau for the redemption of the circulation of the national banks will probably be abolished, it is the sense of this convention that the original law or a similar one should be enacted, except to make the sixteen redemption and reserve cities bear the same relation to each other as they now bear to New-York.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

By Mr. Northup, of Racine, Wis.:

Resolved, That this Convention express its approval of the action of Congress, for the resumption of specie payments in 1879.

By Mr. Upton, of Rochester:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that free trade in money is for the interest of the business community, and fully as important to the borrower as the lender: and that a committee of three be appointed to report at a future convention the best method for impressing this sentiment upon the intelligence of the country.

After brief discussion, the resolution was almost unanimously adopted, and the Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Upton, of Rochester; Kounts, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph L. Stephens, of Missouri.

The resolution offered by Mr. Foster yesterday in relation to the Usury laws was taken from the table and briefly discussed. The words "as passed by Congress" were stricken from the resolution.

Mr. George R. Gibson, of Illinois, delivered an address in favor of free trade in money, which was well received by the convention.

The following, offered by Mr. F. F. McGraw, of Ohio, was almost unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this convention be and are hereby requested to furnish specimens of the coins and bank note circulation of the United States to the proper committee for exhibition in the Financial Department at the Centennial Exhibition.

The Chairman then announced the following Committee of nine on Permanent Organization: James Buel, of New-York; George F. Baker, of New-York; C. E. Upton, of Rochester; M. McMichael, Jr., of Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Smith, of Baltimore, Md.; J. D. Hays, of Detroit, Mich.; L. J. Gage, of Chicago, Ill.; Joseph L. Stephens, of Brownsville, Mo.; Edward Tyler, of Boston, Mass.

After a vote of thanks to Hon. Charles B. Hall for his services as President, the convention adjourned.

In the evening about forty of the members dined with Messrs. Leake & Richards, of Saratoga.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES A. MACY.

Mr. Charles A. Macy, of the banking house of Corlies, Macy & Co., died on Wednesday last at his residence, No. 122 West Seventeenth street. The deceased, who was the son of the late Josiah Macy, and for many years prominent in financial circles, was born in 1807, at Nantucket, and came to New-York in his thirteenth year, beginning his business career as an errand-boy to Isaac Wright, a down-town shipping merchant. Having married the daughter of Benjamin Corlies, he shortly afterward entered the firm of Corlies, Haydock & Co., of which his father-in-law was the head. Later he was elected President of the New-York County Bank, but upon the organization of the Park Bank, resigned the position for that of Cashier in the latter institution. In 1863, in connection with Mr. Howes, then President of the bank, he entered the private banking business as the firm of Howes, Macy & Co. By able management and careful financial judgment the new firm gradually won the confidence and esteem of the banking community, and during the war it was assigned by the Government the distribution of several war loans. The sudden panic of 1873, which caused the overthrow of many prominent banking houses, also dealt a fatal blow to the above-mentioned firm, the sudden shock of the disaster greatly affecting Mr. Macy's health, and contributing much toward the hastening of his death. During the last two years he was manager of the banking firm of Corlies, Macy & Co. The funeral will take place from the Friends' Meeting-house, in Rutherford place, and the burial will occur at Woodlawn.

A MILITARY POST TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE BLACK HILLS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 22.—Private information from the West is that a three-company post is to be established in the Black Hills—probably two companies of infantry and one of cavalry. The location has not been decided upon.

WASHINGTON.

JUDGE FISHER GOING OUT.

HIS REMOVAL NOW ONLY A MATTER OF TIME — PARTICULARS OF ONE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM—GROSS OFFICIAL CARELESSNESS.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The removal of District Attorney Fisher is merely a matter of time. It will take place on the return of his designated successor, ex-Gov. Wells. Mr. Fisher sought an interview with the President last night, but was unsuccessful in obtaining it. The *Evening Star* says: "Among the numerous charges against Attorney Fisher is one that he conducted the negotiations on behalf of the Government in the transfer of the property necessary for the extension of the Capitol grounds with a looseness almost inexcusable. The particulars of this transaction are said to be as follows: On the 8th of May, 1872, Congress passed an act providing for the enlargement of the public grounds around the United States Capitol. This act stipulated that the Department of the Interior should purchase from the owners such property as was needed for the enlargement at its actual cash value, or at a sum not to exceed the appraisal made by a commission of nine in a report made to Robert Ould, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, on the 21st of January, 1861. It further provided that so far as payments were concerned they should be made by the Department of the Interior, but it also imposed upon the Department of Justice 'that before such payment shall be made the owner or owners of the property purchased shall, by good and sufficient deed or deeds in due form of law, and approved by the Attorney General, fully release and convey to the United States all their and each of their several and respective rights in said titles to such lands and property so purchased. This act is merely quoted to show the responsibility which attached to the Department of Justice as to the validity of the title, and the proper drafts of the deeds. Now for the story as it is circulated.' To establish the validity of the title Attorney General Williams, then occupying that position, purchased from Walter S. Cox, of this city, abstracts of the title which he had made previous to the passage of the act. There is no fault to be found with the conclusions given in Mr. Cox's opinion of title, and it is good and clear and absolute in its transfer to the United States. After having satisfied himself that the title was clear, Attorney General Williams directed Judge Fisher, as United States Attorney for the District, to prepare the deeds and other necessary conveyancing. This Judge Fisher did. The deeds were approved by the Attorney General, and by him sent to the Department of the Interior, which was made under the law the custodian thereof. It is charged by the property-holders that Fisher, although a United States officer, and acting for the Government, as the purchaser, made them pay him for such service in prices ranging from $29 to $300 each. The property-holders demurred to such payment because of the fact that the Government was the purchaser, and the usual rule is that purchasers of property, and not the sellers, pay for the conveyancing. They claim, too, that his charges were exorbitant, because the only service he rendered was the mere making of the deed, title having been established by the Government, and for which Walter S. Cox was paid a round sum. But the strangest part of the transaction, and the portion to which the Government most excepts, remains to be told. It would appear in the light of recent developments that Fisher either failed to have the deeds recorded or that the tax-gatherers of the District have levied tribute on private individuals to pay the Government's obligations. It is alleged that the publication of property to be sold for delinquencies in taxes recently, which filled the columns of a morning paper, discloses the unpleasant fact that all the lots on the enlarged grounds have been assessed in the names of the previous owners, and are charged to them severally. In other words, no notice is taken of the Government's occupancy of this heretofore private property, but it is now and has been since the transfer charged up as heretofore to the old owners. This could only have arisen either from a failure to record the deeds, or shows glaring deficiencies and errors in the District plot-book. In short, the Government has no official record of being the owner of its own estate."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

TREASURY APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. C. C. Adams, Appointment Clerk in the Treasury Department, now in Europe, has been designated by Secretary Bristow to the office of Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury, vice Lobdell, deceased. Louis G. Martin, Assistant Appointment Clerk, has been promoted to the office of Appointment Clerk, vice Adams, promoted. Mr. Martin has been performing the duties of the office during Capt. Adams' absence.

BIDS FOR PRINTING REVENUE STAMPS.

Bids were opened at noon to-day for the supplying of internal revenue stamps to the Treasury Department for the next fiscal year. The bidders were the National Bank Note Company, of New-York, at 9 cents per 1,000; the American Bank Note Company, of New-York, at 18⅓ cents; the Continental Bank Note Company, of New-York, at 15 98-100 cents, and J. R. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, at 14 99-100 cents. The Government paid last year 23 cents per 1,000. By accepting the bid of the National Bank Note Company of New-York there will be a saving of $56,000 per year.

DESIGNS.

A suit involving the construction of the act of Congress authorizing the granting of patents for designs has been entered on the law side of the Supreme Court of this District. Ezra G. Cone filed his petition for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Patents to entertain an application for an extension of a patent for a design for sleigh bells. The Commissioner holds that such an extension is not within his power, and declines to take cognizance of the application.

INSPECTION OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon General, Col. J. H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, has been ordered to proceed to New-York City, and thence to San Francisco, Cal., and Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, to inspect the medical purveying Depots in those places. On his return he will inspect the depot at St. Louis.

NAVAL NEWS.

Rear Admiral Leroy, commanding the South Atlantic Station, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Rio de Janeiro, June 23, as follows: "On the 24th of May, we participated with the English men-of-war in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, and on the following day, at the request of the Minister of the Argentine Republic, celebrated the anniversary of their independence. On the 24th I received an official visit from her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, who was received with the customary honors. On the 12th inst., their Imperial Majesties of Brazil left this port, and on their departure the customary honors were observed. The general health of the officers and crews on this station is good." The Navy Department has also received information of the arrival of the Monongahela at Rio Janeiro on the 23d of June from St. Catharines. All on board were well. As soon as she could take in coal and provisions she was to sail for Montevideo. Rear Admiral Leroy has appointed Chief Engineer W. G. Buehler Fleet Engineer, and Surgeon N. L. Bates Fleet Surgeon of the squadron.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC FLEET FREE FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Advices received at the Medical Bureau of the Navy Department to-day from the South Atlantic fleet report that our vessels there are now free from yellow fever.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander Smith W. Nichols is detached from the Omaha and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Commander Charles O'Neil, Lieut. E. A. Sturdy, Masters Wainwright, Kellogg, and A. G. Berry, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Hawke, Assistant Paymaster William M. Preston, and Passed Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee are detached from the Wasp, South Atlantic Station, on the reporting of their relief, and ordered to return home. Master J. W. Danenhower is detached from signal duty and ordered to the Alert. Assistant Engineer J. H. Perry is detached from the Omaha and placed on waiting orders. Gunner James Hayes is ordered to duty at the naval magazine at Ellis' Island, in place of Gunner R. J. Hill, who is detached and granted three months' leave.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

LEE'S TRIAL BEGUN—THE JURY—QUESTIONABLE STATEMENTS OF THE MORMONS.

BEAVER, Utah, July 22.—Lee's trial for his connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre began to-day. The court was crowded. The following jurors have been obtained to-day: Josephus Wade, Gentile, native, two years resident in the Territory; J. C. Heister, Gentile, two years resident in the Territory; Daniel Rogers, Mormon, native, fourteen years resident in the Territory; Isaac Duffin, Mormon, naturalized, ten years resident in the Territory; J. P. Chidester, Mormon, native, twelve years resident in the Territory; J. C. Robinson, Mormon, native, eighteen years resident in the Territory; C. J. Arthur, native, twenty years resident in the Territory, son-in-law to Haight, who gave the order to fire on the emigrants, but has no opinion; Joseph Knight, Mormon, native, twenty years in the Territory; Paul Price, Mormon, native, six years in the Territory; G. F. Jarvis, Mormon, naturalized, fifteen years in the Territory; Robert Heyborne, Mormon, naturalized, seventeen years in the Territory, a California stepson to Urie, who was engaged in the massacre, and has been on the ground but knows nothing of it, and John Brewer, Gentile, native, ten years in the Territory. The following were challenged and excused for cause: James Gibson, Gentile; J. W. Hunt, Mormon; William Thompson, apostate; Elijah Ellmore, Mormon; James Hunter, Gentile; John F. Haller, Gentile; Henry Holling, Gentile; F. L. Sersinger, Gentile. The jury will be obtained to-day. Each side has forty-five peremptory challenges.

The Mormons examined as jurors swore to having lived from ten to eighteen years in the region of the massacre, and yet never heard it talked of; further, they had no opinions on the subject. This creates comment and bitter feeling.

A LIBEL SUIT AGAINST GEORGE WILKES.

PRICE M'GRATH SUES WILKES' SPIRIT FOR $25,000—WILKES ARRESTED AND UNABLE TO GET BAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 22.—The difficulty between Messrs. McGrath and Wilkes has assumed greater proportions than was anticipated. The simple charge of assault and battery preferred by the latter against the former, growing out of the fracas that occurred on the 21st, will be settled to-morrow, but Mr. McGrath has sued Mr. Wilkes to recover $25,000 damages for the libelous articles alleged to have been published in *Wilkes' Spirit*, on July 17, entitled the "Monmouth Man Trap." The complaint prepared by Mr. Foley, one of Mr. McGrath's counsel, was filed to-day in the Supreme Court before Justice Bockes, and an order of arrest obtained, requiring the Sheriff of this county to arrest Mr. Wilkes. It was intrusted to Deputy Sheriff W. H. Brown, who served it on the defendant at the United States Hotel. The order called for $2,500 bail, which Mr. Wilkes sought, but not being able to furnish, remained in the Deputy Sheriff's custody to-night.

The order is returnable to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Meanwhile there seems to be some difficulty in the defendant's way, and his counsel, J. R. Putnam, was very anxious to have the time for the order's return extended. Ex-Judge Smith, of New-York, was named as a probable surety, but as he does not own any real estate in this county he is not eligible. However, it is authoritatively stated that Commodore Garrison's guarantee for Mr. Wilkes' appearance at 11 o'clock to-morrow allows him to remain at his hotel to-night. No intimation has been given by the Commodore of any intention to go on Mr. Wilkes' bond. This gentleman seems to have grave difficulty to-night in securing sureties. Should he fail up to the time set down by the court for his appearance to get bail, he will probably be lodged in Ballston Jail. This is what Mr. McGrath hopes to achieve, as his incarceration will render it impossible for him to appear against McGrath before Justice Scott at 2:30 P. M., where Mr. Wilkes is plaintiff in the assault and battery case. In any event the case will probably be heard at the September Circuit Term. The fight will be a bitter one, despite the efforts of mutual friends to make peace and hush it up.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen from the Ohio Valley to the Middle States and lower lake region. An area of diminished pressure has moved south-eastward from Lake Superior to the lower lakes. The barometer is highest along the Gulf coast. Cloudy weather with rain has prevailed from Tennessee to Missouri and the Ohio Valley, and extended eastward to the Middle States. Occasional light rain has fallen from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron. The temperature has fallen somewhat in the North-west and upper lake region. The rivers have risen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, slight changes in barometer and temperature, southerly to westerly winds, and in the former occasional rains.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, followed by rising barometer, west to north winds, slightly cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather, except rain areas in the first section.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising or stationary barometer, north to west winds, clear or partly cloudy and slightly cooler weather than on Thursday.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, south-west to south east winds, slightly warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, followed in the former by rising barometer, west to north-west winds, and clearing weather.

The Cumberland River, Ohio, and Mississippi from Cairo down will rise.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1875.	1875.
3 A. M.	67°	72°	3:30 P. M.	83°	85°
6 A. M.	68°	71°	6 P. M.	81°	79°
9 A. M.	74°	75°	9 P. M.	72°	74°
12 M.	78°	82°	12 P. M.	71°	74°

Average temperature yesterday.....76½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....74¼°

THE RISE IN WHEAT.

SOME EMBARASSMENT AMONG CHICAGO GRAIN MEN.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The rapid rise in wheat the past few days has resulted in much excitement among commission dealers, and a few failures of minor importance have been reported. To-day the firm of Baldwin & Stone, which does an extensive commission business, both here and in Milwaukee, became embarrassed and suspended payment. The members of the firm state that the suspension will be only temporary, and that it is due entirely to the failure of country dealers on the board to meet their liabilities.

HAMPDEN PARK RACES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 22.—The entries for the four days' trotting meeting on Hampden Park, which begins Aug. 24, already number sixty-five, and it is expected they will amount to eighty before the day for closing the entries arrives. There is every promise of the most brilliant meeting of the season and the most successful one in the history of Hampden Park Association.

THE ISLES OF SHOALS REGATTA.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 22.—The ocean regatta, to come off at the Isles of Shoals to-morrow and Saturday, is the grand theme of general comment in this vicinity, and has already attracted a vast concourse of visitors. The entries closed with sixty-four yachts, twelve being first class and fifty-two of the second class. Among the former are the famous yacht America, now owned by Gen. B. F. Butler, and recently refitted at a cost of about $10,000; the Vindex, which recently won the $1,000 sweepstakes prize at Cape May, and the Rambler. The Oceanic Hotel on Star Island, and the Appledore, on Appledore, are already crowded to repletion with guests, while special trains and excursion steamers will add their thousands to-morrow.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Louis Fredericks, a butcher in New-Haven, Conn., committed suicide by drowning yesterday.

A young German from Strasburg, named Paul Letes, eighteen years of age, was killed on the railroad at Trenton yesterday.

The four-oared race at Halifax was again postponed, the weather being unfavorable, yesterday.

Nathan Vickery, a prominent lawyer of Adams, N. Y., was drowned on Wednesday evening near Henderson Harbor, Lake Ontario, while fishing.

Halifax dispatches say the catch of Spring mackerel is over, and proves to be about an average, while the herring fishermen are not taking enough for their own use.

The first rice of the new crop was received at New-Orleans Wednesday from W. H. Harris, Good Hope Plantation, St. Charles Parish. The first received last year was on July 20.

John Stone assaulted Nathaniel Battis Wednesday night, in Bedford, Mass., with a shoe-knife, inflicting a wound in the breast which will probably prove fatal.

The New-Brunswick Intercolonial Railroad is nearly done. The grading will be finished by the end of next month, and train service will be able to pass through to Halifax before the Winter.

A convention of Southern railroad officials met at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, with a large attendance. The subject of pooling freights is not settled as far as the South Carolina railroads are concerned.

Major William Henry Forbes, an old citizen of St. Paul, (Minn.) City, and formerly Indian Agent, died at Jamestown, Dakota, on Tuesday last. He had been agent for the Upper Sioux Indians at Fort Totten, for several years.

Ragghianti and Fuilicci, two Italians from New-York, who passed well-executed counterfeit bills in New-Haven, Conn., some time ago, were bound over in the United States Court yesterday for trial in $1,000 each.

August Hasler, a Cincinnati saloon-keeper, attempted to commit suicide over the grave of his wife, in the Carthage Road Cemetery, last evening. He fired two bullets into his left side, but neither reached a vital part and it is thought he will recover. Financial troubles are said to be the motive.

A freight train bound south and a cattle train going north came into collision on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri Wednesday night. Eighty cattle were killed and several cars wrecked. Passenger trains were delayed twelve hours in consequence of the collision.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the first floor of the four-story building No. 10 Cedar street, occupied by the New-York Rectifying Company, caused by the leakage from a tank of alcohol becoming ignited. The fire was quickly extinguished. Damage, $300. Richard Hornby, of No. 286 South Second street, Brooklyn, the engineer in the employ of the establishment, was severely injured about the neck and arms while endeavoring to extinguish the flames. He was cared for at the Park Hospital.

A fire, on Wednesday, destroyed a large portion of the business part of Millbrook, Ontario, including the stores occupied by Mundell and Magnes, Wood & Kells, the Post Office, &c. Thirty or forty people were burned out. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insured for $54,000, as follows: Queens, $9,300; Provincial, $3,000; Gore, $6,600; Beaver, $4,000; Royal, $8,500; Royal Canadian, $11,600; Liverpool and London and Globe, $6,800, and small companies, $4,200.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of the two-story frame tenement-house No. 215 West Twentieth street, owned by John Bourlet and occupied by Mary Williams. Damage, $50.

At noon yesterday a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 400 Bleecker street, occupied by Patrick Shanahan. Damage to building and contents, $300.

The house and barn of G. Gilpatrick, at Whitney, N. H., was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,000.

A SWINDLE FRUSTRATED.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO CHEAT A NEWARK FIRM—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED SWINDLER.

A bold and well-planned scheme to swindle a business firm and a bank in Newark has just been discovered and frustrated. On Friday, the 9th inst., an advertisement was inserted in the Newark *Advertiser*, announcing that a gentleman had from $10,000 to $30,000 to invest as an active or special partner in any well-established business enterprise in the city. Several answers were received, and a few days later the advertiser, a man of business-like appearance, and good address, who gave his name as Jacob S. Barber, presented himself at the office of Lewis Brothers, varnish manufacturers, on Railroad avenue. Negotiations were at once commenced, and after several interviews it was arranged that Barber should go into the firm as a special partner, with an interest of $32,000. He exhibited certified checks upon the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company to the amount of $36,800, and these he agreed to deposit in the German National Bank to the credit of the firm, while Mr. Lewis was to give him his individual check for $2,000. Wednesday was appointed as the day for having the necessary papers drawn up and signed. In the meantime Barber took some steps to place himself on a good footing at the bank. He called upon H. H. Jaques, President of the Phœnix Insurance Company, and with the utmost suavity of manner and blandness claimed an acquaintance with that gentleman. Mr. Jaques could not recollect him, but Barber finally succeeded in partially convincing him that he (Barber) had been in his employ thirty years ago. A very pleasant conversation ensued, in which Barber displayed some familiarity with Mr. Jaques' affairs, and this fact, together with his agreeable manner, impressed the latter gentleman in his favor. Conversation turned upon business matters, and Barber told how he had prospered. Finally, just as he was about taking leave, Barber casually requested Mr. Jaques to step around to the German National Bank and introduce him to the Cashier. Mr. Jaques cheerfully complied, and the swindler succeeded in getting an introduction to Mr. Drake, the Cashier, and through a man of high standing in the financial community. Barber stated to Mr. Drake that he was about to open an account with the bank in a day or two, when he would deposit probably $60,000 in certified checks. He gave the firm of Washburn & Moen, of Worcester, as reference, and stated that they were very warm personal friends of his. Mr. Drake thought Barber was overacting a part, and as soon as the latter left the bank he communicated with the firm of Washburn & Moen, and learned, as he expected, that they had no knowledge of any such man as Barber. Chief Wambold was notified, and he detailed Detective Stainsby to shadow the supposed swindler. On Wednesday Mr. Lewis and Barber met in the law office of the Messrs. Hill to have the papers drawn up. The articles of agreement were prepared and signed, although Mr. Lewis was now aware of the character of his new partner, and then Barber exhibited three checks upon the Worcester Deposit and Trust Company, one for $20,000 and the other two for $6,400 each, together with a check upon the same bank for $32,000, also certified and made payable to the German National Bank of Newark, which he said he intended to deposit in the latter bank. Mr. Drake telegraphed to the officers of the bank upon which the checks were drawn and learned that they were forgeries. Subsequently Barber, after a consultation with an accomplice whom he met in the street, went to the office of the Phœnix Insurance Company and had the checks deposited in the safe for a short time. During the afternoon Chief Wambold and Detective Stainsby arrested him, and yesterday morning his accomplice was taken into custody by the detective as he was walking through Broad street. On searching the latter three certified checks for $14,100, purporting to have been drawn by Samuel Shethar & Co., a hat firm on Broadway, New-York, were found on his person. The prisoners were held for examination.

A NEW "BLACK MARIA."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How long are the Fourth avenue cars to be used as a "Black Maria" to transfer criminals to the Grand Central Depot? Yesterday an officer and a pair of criminals handcuffed together, with faces all blotched and bloated, reeking with rum and cell odors, were seated in a Fourth avenue car while a dozen ladies (one-half standing up,) were obliged to witness the disgusting sight and inhale the air poisoned by these wretches. Are the public obliged to submit to such outrages?

A PASSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 22, 1875.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE SWIMMING MATCH.

JOHNSON WINS—COYLE GIVES OUT AND IS TAKEN FROM THE WATER UNCONSCIOUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The great swimming match between J. B. Johnson, of England, and Thomas Coyle, of Chester, Penn., to-day, resulted in a victory for Johnson. It had been held heretofore that Coyle possessed the greatest endurance and that Johnson was the faster swimmer, but the reverse proved to be the case. Coyle moved faster in the water, and came up at each stroke with a puff, while Johnson swam under more water, and sideways, and rarely spirted water.

The start was not effected until 1:43 o'clock this afternoon, when both men plunged from the tug Amanda Powell and struck out for their respective guides. Johnson led for about 200 yards, when Coyle spirted and dashed after him. When one-fourth mile from the start Coyle overtook Johnson and opened a gap. He was led by John Rutter in a boat carrying the American flag, while Johnson's guide, Joe Pepper, carried the British colors. Coyle took the main ship channel up the river and gained the advantage of the tide, which was going with him. Johnson took the western course, close to the shore, and through a channel where the water was smooth. At each stroke Coyle raised half his body from the water, while Johnson was barely perceptible excepting now and then his head appeared, which showed his position. In the first and second miles Coyle swam thirty-four strokes to the minute, which he afterward increased, so that in the third and fourth miles he was dashing through the water at the rate of forty to forty-two strokes to the minute. Johnson's strokes could not be counted because of his peculiar mode of swimming. In forty-seven minutes from the starting time Coyle had swam three miles, while Johnson was three-quarters of a mile behind him. Coyle now began to feel the excitement, and taking a flask from his guide, took a long draught of whisky. He said he felt all right, and after drinking dashed away with renewed vigor.

The cry now went out "Johnson is beaten;" and so it appeared. The betting men began to hedge, and the excitement ran high. When the fourth mile had been reached, Johnson began to gain on Coyle, swimming swiftly, and made a dash across the river to follow Coyle's course. This seemed foolish, but had the desired effect upon his antagonist, who was informed of Johnson's movements, and attempted to move with greater alacrity. He kept it up until the Block House was reached, and to the lower end of Red Bank, being then five miles from the stake-boat. Johnson was lagging about a mile in the rear. Coyle asked for a drink, and his wants being satisfied, was asked by Rutter how he felt. "Oh," he replied, "first rate. I'm not tired." This was satisfactory, but in two minutes from the time it was noticed that, instead of going ahead, Coyle had gone backward about twenty yards. It was thought that it was on account of the tide, which had turned and was fast running out.

Suddenly he threw up his hands and began to sink. A waterman named Taylor caught him and, with assistance, raised him into his boat. He was exhausted, his lips were black, and his pulse had almost ceased to beat. The throbs of the heart were irregular and but faintly perceptible. Medical assistance was summoned and the swimmer rowed aboard a tug and carried to the finish. He was unconscious at 8 o'clock this evening, and his over-exertion may cost his life. When Johnson heard that Coyle had given up he leaped from the water and turned two complete somersaults, then dashed on at a tremendous speed, swimming a mile and a half further, thus winning the contest, the conditions specifying that the one who came nearest the goal should be awarded the race. Johnson was taken from the water at 4:55, after swimming three hours and seventeen minutes, Coyle gave up, at 4:19. The terrible strain upon the system was perceptible in Johnson, whose eyes were bloodshot and whose cheeks were sunken. He expressed himself as feeling well, and offered to swim back to the starting point immediately on a wager of $2,000, but found no takers. The distance swam by Johnson was about nine miles, and he could easily have gone the whole distance.

ELLIS WARD'S LITTLE GAME.

HE RUSTICATES IN MINNESOTA UNDER THE NAME OF FOX—CASUALLY PARTICIPATES IN AN AMATEUR REGATTA AND WINS EVERYTHING—A DISHONORABLE ACT.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CORNWALL, N. Y., Thursday, July 22.

The friends of the celebrated oarsmen, the Ward Brothers, of this place, are much disturbed by a well-founded story that has just reached here of the very questionable and unprofessional conduct of Ellis Ward, one of the brothers, at an amateur rowing regatta, held at Red Wing, Minn., on the 28th ult. It seems that in May last Ellis Ward left home for the West, leaving the impression that he was going away to get married. His friends say that they were not aware that he had any other intention, and the story mentioned as having just been received here was the first intimation they had of his operations in the West. The story is as follows, received from various sources, and it is apparently well-authenticated:

For some months prior to the 28th of June the amateur oarsmen of Minnesota made great preparations to participate in a regatta to be held at Red Wing on that day. In May there appeared in Red Wing a stranger, who gave his name as John Fox, and represented that he was in search of employment. It soon became known that he knew something about rowing, he having, as he told members of the Red Wing Club, rowed a little once on the Susquehanna River. He tried their oars and boats, and the club saw that he was a better oarsman than any of them, and prevailed upon him to join them and participate in the coming regatta.

On the day appointed several boat clubs stood ready to contest in the regatta, but the Red Wing Club, although not the best by long odds, under the direction and management of their bow oarsman, Fox, won everything. A single-scull race between Fox and Norman Wright, the champion of Minnesota, was won with the greatest ease by the former. A few men who backed the Red Wing Club against all odds won heavily, and a number of St. Paul people began the cry that Fox was not an amateur but a professional in disguise. They pursued their investigation so diligently that they discovered evidence that left no doubt in their minds that Fox was none other that the celebrated Ellis Ward. A photograph of the latter obtained in New-York settled the matter beyond doubt. The Red Wing Club claimed that they were entirely ignorant of the fact that the stranger was Ward, and that he was undoubtedly put upon them by "betting sharps" for their own grin. Thousands of dollars were won in this way, and the feeling in St. Paul and other places against Ward is said to be one of intense indignation.

The affair forms the one great topic of conversation at this well-known resort, and the feeling here is one of deep regret that Ward should blot an honorable career in aquatic sport by the despicable act of becoming the tool of gamblers to fleece innocent sportsmen.

YACHTING IN THE SOUND.

REGATTA OF MANHATTAN CLUB—THE JOHN M. SAWYER, ORIOLE, AND SKIP JACK WINNERS OF THE PRIZES.

The sixth annual regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club took place yesterday in Long Island Sound. The morning opened bright, with only the slightest perceptible breeze, but just after the start, which was effected at 12:2:21 P. M.—almost an hour after the appointed time—the wind came fresher from the south and a little to the westward, and sped the yachts on their way. Nine yachts were in line for the start just opposite the club-house, at the foot of Eighty-ninth street, East River. As the booming of the cannon died away the yachts slipped their cables, trimmed their sails, and started. The John M. Sawyer took the lead, and seemed to monopolize what breeze there was, for the others just managed to move; but after rounding the south point of Ward's Island the prospects for a lively race brightened. The course for the first and second-class boats was from the club-house passing southward and eastward of Ward's Island to the northward and westward of South Brother and Riker's Islands, to the southward and eastward of Throgg's Point Buoy; to and round the can buoy at Stepping Stones, returning over same course, a distance of twenty miles. For the third class, the same course to Throgg's Point Buoy and return, just four miles less. Following is a list of the boats that started, their time to Throgg's Point Buoy, the Stepping Stones, and their arrival home, together with the order of their arrivals, the class to which they belong, and the time in which the race was sailed:

FIRST CLASS.

	Throgg's Point Buoy. H. M. S.	Stepping Stones. H. M. S.	Home. H. M. S.	Actual Time. H. M. S.
Andrew J. Brush	2 18 30	2 37 00	3 58 40	3 56 19
John M. Sawyer	2 18 00	2 32 00	3 54 29	3 52 08
SECOND CLASS.				
Mary Gibson	2 27 30	2 44 53	4 15 50	4 13 29
Oriole	2 27 00	2 44 30	4 11 40	4 10 19
Carrie	2 31 00	2 48 00	4 19 30	4 17 09
THIRD CLASS.				
Skip Jack	2 38 00	......	4 02 37	4 00 16
Zephyr	2 45 00	......	4 06 58	4 04 37
Gilbert J. Orr	No time taken.			
Sissy	No time taken.			

It will be seen that the John M. Sawyer was the first boat arriving home, and the winner of the prize for first-class yachts, which was a handsome silver service. The prize for the second-class yachts was a silver ice pitcher, won by the Oriole; and the prize for the third class was a whip pennant, taken by Skip Jack. The allowance was based upon the length only, ascertained by adding the actual length on water line to length "over all," dividing the total by two—the result to be the length on which allowance was calculated. The ratio is fixed by the rules of the club at two minutes to the foot. At this rate of measurement the third class boats sailed just four miles less than their competitors.

The judges were J. B. Stansbery, R. J. Dodge, and P. G. Stappers. They, with the Regatta Committee, accompanied the boats over the course on board of the yacht Orion, owned and commanded by J. W. Cooper, the Commodore of the club.

MILITARY TARGET PRACTICE.

CLOSING CONTEST BY DETACHMENTS OF THE FIRST BRIGADE—EXCELLENT SHOOTING.

Military target practice by detachments of the several regiments in the First Brigade was concluded yesterday. The Twelfth Regiment was represented by Companies D, twenty-three men, and K, twenty-two men, under command of Capt. Edward Fackner, Adjt. W. H. Murphy Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice; Twenty-second, Companies D, twenty-nine, and I, thirty-two men, commanded by Capt. S. M. Smith, Capt. Loomis Inspector of Rifle Practice; Sixty-ninth, Companies I, nineteen, and K, eighteen men, Capt. Dennis Brown commanding, Adjt. Duffy Inspector of Rifle Practice; Seventy-first Regiment, Companies G, thirty-two, and K, thirty-four men, under command of Capt. A. L. Webber, Capt. Robert S. Orsor Inspector of Rifle Practice; and Seventy-ninth Regiment, Companies E, thirty-seven, and H, thirty men, Capt. W. C. Clark commanding, Capt. Joseph Ross Inspector of Rifle Practice. Capt. Henry B. Smith, of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, exercised a general supervision over the firing; Lieut. Col. Cruger, of the same regiment, commanded the corps; Capt. T. V. Smith, of the Seventy-first, was officer of the day, assisted by Acting Adjt. T. D. Rich and Lieut. Charles Williams, of the Twelfth Regiment. The order and discipline of the men were excellent, owing to the watchfulness of the officers of the day, and the guard was given an opportunity to exercise its knowledge of the tactics. In relieving the latter, each squad passed in review before the other, and was drawn up in line on the entry and exit of the battalion to and from the field. The several detachments were kept together until after crossing the ferry, where each detachment was drawn up in line, and respectively received and extended to the other a marching salute. The record of the shooting was better than on any previous day this season. Three full scores of five "bull's-eyes" in a similar number of shots were made, the skillful contestants being Capt. H. B. Smith and Sergt. A. Wood, of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, and Lieut. Stroud, of Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment. The ranges covered were at 100, 150, 300, and 400 yards distance, and, although no time was lost in commencing the contest in the morning, many of the contestants were unable to complete their scores in time to catch the last train for this City, owing to the large number of participants. The total number of those who qualified in the first class to shoot in the second were distributed as follows: Twelfth Regiment, thirty-six, twenty of whom were from Company D; Twenty-second, thirty-five; Sixty-ninth, twenty-three; Seventy-first, twenty-three; and Seventy-ninth, forty-three.

Following are the best scores made in the second class, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private W. S. Smith	3 5 5 5 5	23	5 4 5 4 5	23	46
Capt. H. B. Smith	4 3 5 4 4	20	5 5 5 5 5	25	45
Sergt. A. Wood	4 5 4 5 5	23	5 5 4 3 4	21	44
Private R. Bedell	4 4 4 3 4	19	5 5 4 3 4	21	40
Private Madison	4 3 3 4 4	18	5 4 4 5 4	22	40
Private Burlew	3 3 5 5 5	21	2 4 5 4 4	19	40
Private Carson	3 5 3 3 4	18	5 5 4 4 4	22	40
Sergt. Burton	3 5 4 4 2	18	4 4 3 5 5	21	39
Capt. Fackner	2 2 4 3 5	16	4 4 4 3 5	20	36
Private J. Beattie	4 2 3 4 5	18	3 4 5 2 4	18	36
Lieut. Williams	2 5 5 4 3	19	3 4 3 2 4	16	35
Private Beattie	4 4 5 4 3	20	5 0 4 2 4	15	35
Private Banta	3 3 5 4 4	19	3 0 5 4 5	17	36
Private Collins	3 3 3 3 5	17	3 5 4 3 3	18	35
Sergt. Dolan	4 4 4 5 5	22	3 0 3 3 2	11	33
G. Camerand	4 4 5 3 2	15	2 2 4 2 4	14	29
John P. Erbe	0 2 3 4 5	14	5 4 2 2 0	13	27
W. B. Sudlow	4 0 4 3 0	11	2 3 0 5 5	15	26
T. J. Kelley	2 4 5 0 0	11	2 4 2 4 3	15	26
R. H. Capron	0 4 5 0 3	12	4 0 3 2 4	13	25

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. Loomis	4 5 5 4 3	21	4 5 4 3 5	21	42
Private Greve	3 4 4 4 5	20	4 5 2 4 3	18	38
Corp. Lockwood	3 3 4 5 0	15	2 4 5 3 4	18	33
Private T. J. Wood	4 3 2 4 2	15	4 2 3 5 3	17	32
Private Brooks	0 0 2 4 3	9	3 4 4 5 5	21	30
Private Cass	2 4 2 4 5	17	3 0 3 3 2	11	28
Corp. Sterritt	4 5 2 0 3	14	3 4 2 4 0	13	27
Sergt. Hogan	3 4 5 4 3	19	3 0 0 3 2	8	27
Priv. M. F. Wood	0 5 3 4 5	17	0 0 0 5 4	9	26
Private Fisher	0 4 3 4 3	14	0 4 2 0 5	11	25
Corp. Jennings	4 0 0 2 2	8	0 4 4 5 2	15	23
Private Maltbie	0 0 0 0 3	3	0 5 5 3 5	18	21
Private Struthers	2 2 3 4 5	16	2 0 0 2 0	4	20

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Cove	4 0 4 4 5	17	3 4 5 4 4	20	37
Sergt. Burnes	3 4 0 4 0	11	4 5 0 5 4	18	29
Private Minchon	2 5 4 0 2	13	5 0 0 3 3	11	24
J. O'Brien	3 0 0 0 3	6	4 0 5 4 5	18	24
Edward Meagher	0 0 0 3 3	6	0 3 4 5 4	16	22
H. Murphy	0 4 2 3 2	11	4 4 0 3 0	11	22
Lieut. Regan	2 0 4 4 5	15	3 2 2 0 0	7	22
John Neary	3 3 3 3 5	17	2 0 2 0 0	4	21
P. Nestor	0 4 0 3 5	12	2 0 0 3 3	8	20
W. Callahan	0 4 5 2 0	11	0 3 2 0 0	5	16
P. Coyle	3 0 2 2 2	9	0 0 0 2 4	6	15

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. R. S. Orsor	5 3 2 3 3	16	5 3 4 5 4	21	37
Sergt. J. Severia	0 4 5 3 4	16	0 5 5 5 5	20	36
Capt. T. V. Smith	3 3 3 5 4	18	5 2 2 4 0	13	31
Sergt. N. Lindsay	2 2 0 2 0	6	4 5 5 5 5	24	30
Private A. Wilson	2 5 4 3 3	17	3 2 4 0 2	11	28
Sergt. J. A. Wilson	0 4 3 0 0	7	3 0 3 5 5	16	23
Lieut. S. A. Taylor	0 3 2 4 2	11	0 4 3 0 3	10	21
Sergt. A. Steele	2 3 2 2 2	11	0 2 4 0 4	10	21
Priv. H. Humphries	0 2 4 2 3	11	4 0 2 4 0	10	21
Priv. J. Annett	5 4 0 0 0	9	0 5 3 0 0	8	17
Priv. E. H. Pollock	0 0 0 4 4	8	2 2 0 3 0	7	15
Sergt. Engle	0 3 2 4 0	9	3 0 0 0 2	5	14
Priv. W. C. Dun	0 0 3 3 3	9	0 0 0 0 5	5	14

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Name.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Miller	2 3 5 5 2	17	0 4 3 5 5	17	34
Lieut. Gillie	3 4 3 3 4	17	4 4 5 3 0	16	33
Private Duke	5 5 5 3 3	21	2 0 4 3 3	12	33
Lieut. Shand	5 5 5 5 5	25	3 0 2 2 0	7	32
Private Stephenson	3 4 5 4 4	20	0 0 4 4 4	12	32
J. Halley	2 0 4 4 2	12	5 3 3 4 5	20	32
Corp. Pasco	3 4 4 5 3	19	3 0 2 4 3	12	31
Corp. Mundle	3 3 4 3 5	18	5 0 3 2 3	13	31
H. Martineau	4 4 3 0 3	14	3 3 3 2 3	14	[illegible]
Sergt. Monroe	3 3 3 4 3	16	4 3 2 0 0	9	25
Private Armstrong	0 2 4 2 0	8	5 5 3 0 0	13	21
Private Thorne	3 4 4 5 3	19	2 0 0 0 0	2	21

The Remington Diamond Badge will be contested for to-morrow.

THE ENTRIES AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 22.—The entries to the August races of the Hudson River Driving Park Association closed last night with ninety entries. Letters are being received hourly dated July 21, giving other entries, so that by Saturday the number will, no doubt, include 125 of the finest trotting horses in the country. The Doble stable, with Goldsmith Maid, Judge Fullerton, and American Girl, are among the number. Also, Huntress, Sensation, and Hopeful. The managers of the association are highly elated over the complete success of the undertaking, involving as it does purses to the amount of $33,500.

THE DEXTER PARK RACES.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—This was the third day of the Second July Meeting at Dexter Park. The attendance was large, the weather rainy, and the track very heavy.

The first race was for the 2:40 class; purse, $1,000, divided among four. Neren won in three straight heats, Duke second, Pilot Mambrino third, G. J. Fuller fourth, Transfer distanced. Time—2:39¾, 2:45½, 2:41¼.

The second race was a two-mile dash; purse, $300. War Jig won, George E. Rice second. Time—3:41.

The last race was for the 2:26 class; purse $1,500, divided among four. Four heats were trotted when darkness set in and the race was postponed. The victory probably lies between Clementine and Observer—Tanner Boy, Snow Ball, Lady Byron, Bertie, and Mollie Morris following these two at varying distances. Time—2:29, 2:29¾, 2:30, 2:30¾.

BASE-BALL.

THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB DEFEAT THE ATLANTICS BY A SCORE OF NINE TO THREE.

The fourth game between the Philadelphia Club and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, was played on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a victory for the Philadelphia Club by a score of 9 to 3. The first three games between these clubs were also won by the Philadelphians by the respective scores of 8 to 0, 10 to 1, and 12 to 3. In the game yesterday the Atlantics were unable to score any runs until the seventh inning, when they made three runs, which were all they made during the game. In the fourth inning they changed their pitcher, Cassidy being called to that position. Some good fielding was done on their side, Knowdell and Snyder each making a very nice foul catch. Kessler also made a good fly catch. The playing of the Philadelphia Club, both at the bat and in the field, was quite good, they making four runs and six base hits in the third inning alone, besides making runs and good base hits in several of the other innings. The following is the score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Murnan, 2d b	2	0	4	Fleet, 2d b	1	2	5
McGeary, s. s	3	3	0	Cassidy, 1st b	1	1	8
Addy, r. f	2	2	2	Moore, s. s	1	1	1
Meyerle, 1st b	0	1	8	Kessler, r. f	0	1	1
Fisher, p	0	3	1	Pabor, l. f	0	1	3
Fulmer, 3d b	0	0	2	Nichols, 3d b	0	0	2
Snyder, c	0	0	7	Knowdell, c	0	1	6
McMullen, c. f	1	2	2	Clinton, p	0	0	0
Treacy, l. f	1	1	1	McGee, c. f	0	0	1
Total	9	12	27	Total	3	7	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	2	—9
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Umpire—Mr. Ferguson Malone, of the Philadelphia Club.

Time of Game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Philadelphia, 6; Atlantic, 2.
Runs Earned—Philadelphia, 2; Atlantic, 2.

NOTES.

A game was played on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, between the Flyaways, of this City, and the Reliance, of Brooklyn. It was well played up to the fourth inning, when Fallon, the pitcher on the Flyaway side, was seriously hurt by being hit in the right eye by the ball, closing it up and causing it to become very badly swollen. He had to leave the field. The Flyaways then desired to forfeit the game, and the Reliance accepted the same, but the umpire refused to consent to this arrangement and the game proceeded with a substitute in Fallon's place. It afterward turned out well for the Flyaways, they winning the game by a score of 9 to 7.

A game was played in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia. It was won by the Athletics by a score of 9 to 0.

This afternoon the Mutuals, of this City, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, will play another game in Philadelphia.

The St. Louis and New-Haven Clubs will play a game this afternoon in New-Haven, Conn.

On the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, this afternoon, there will be a game between the Chicago Club and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn. To-morrow afternoon the Chicago Club and the Mutuals, of this City, will play a game there.

The Chicagos defeated the New-Havens at base-ball in New-Haven yesterday by a score of 4 to 3. The game was hotly contested. The New-Havens led up to the ninth inning:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
Chicagos	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—4
New-Havens	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

At a game of base ball between the Irvings, of Honesdale, and the Arlingtons, of New-York, at Honesdale, Penn., July 20, the Arlingtons were beaten by a score of 6 to 8.

The Arlingtons, of New-York, were beaten by the Carbondales, of Carbondale, at a game yesterday, by a score of 3 to 4.

THE NATIONAL FAITH.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT IN OHIO—WE MUST PROTECT OUR CREDIT AND BE HONEST TO OUR OBLIGATIONS.

Gen. Thomas L. Young, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, addressed a large political meeting in Columbus, the State capital, on Tuesday evening. Speaking on the subject of the national finances, he said:

"No man who pretends to common sense can be led to believe that twenty dollars in currency, which will only purchase one barrel of flour or one five-dollar gold ring, is any better than one five-dollar note which will do the same things. But our Democratic orators say that money would be more plenty. Of course it would be just four times as plenty, by this standard of quantity and not quality, as it will be in 1879, when the Government has determined to resume specie payments, and when, if we have a paper currency, it will represent gold and silver, but in the banks of other countries an inflated currency would be as utterly worthless as was the Confederate rag money about the close of the rebellion, while the Republican Party currency of 1879 will represent a gold basis, and will pass with honor and credit at its face in any civilized nation in the world. But Democratic speakers and writers charge us with inconsistency on this issue as a party measure. They try to taunt us by urging the responsibility of the existence of the greenback to our party, and that we ought to issue them as freely now as we did when we invented them and forced them as money on the country. Well, I don't think we want to disown our offspring, the greenback; even if it was illegitimate we are not ashamed of it. It was the best scheme suggested by profound statesmanship for bridging over the perilous chasm of the time. It was, by the blessing of heaven, the stone in the hands of our David with which was slain the Goliah of red-handed treason, and because of the distinguished services it then rendered us in our hour of sore distress, *as a stone*, we propose in good time to exalt it by making it *gold*, thus honoring and legitimizing it, and that, too, without contraction from its present volume, which, in the experience of the best business men, is abundant for the uses of commerce.

They tell us, too, that about the close of the war, before any contractions took place, everybody had plenty of money and the nation prospered; and they assert that it was because there was so much money in circulation; but they do not tell us that although plenty it was a depreciated currency, and that the cost of the necessaries of life were correspondingly inflated. They tell us that our business has fallen away, and that our furnaces and workshops have closed because of the contraction of our currency; and then they tell us that our business is so good and growing with such giant strides that we must have an increased volume of currency to keep pace with it. They tell us we have no trade because of the hard times caused by the scarcity of money, and in the next breath they announce to us, as a secret of political economy, that our trade is increasing so rapidly that we must have more money to meet its demands. They tell us they want to increase the currency to carry on commerce and manufactures; but in the same breath they demand the abolishment of the national banks and the consequent withdrawal of their notes, which gives us about $300,000,000 of a currency secured by the national bonds. They say that our Government discredits its own currency by refusing to take it for imports on foreign goods, but they want millions more of the 'discreditable' stuff printed without stopping to tell us why our Government discredits its own currency. They demand that the Government shall make greenbacks a legal tender for all public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin, and they then demand that half of our Customs shall be paid in coin and half in greenbacks, without thinking for a moment that in Europe and in Asia our greenback is not cherished with the same respect as 'something that chinks.' But suppose these absurd theories of the balloon currency are adopted, and suppose our Government does print $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 more of greenbacks, what will be done with them to make money more plenty? They will be placed in the United States Treasury, and remain there until they are purchased from the Government. Who will purchase them to put them in general circulation? The Government must get something for these greenbacks; it must have a *quid pro quo*. It is plain to me that if men are so poor that they cannot run their shops and foundries, they are too poor to buy greenbacks from the Government after they are printed, and, as the Government would expect bonds for its greenbacks, the same bonds will buy currency to-day, and there are millions of it stacked up in our banks lying idle for want of customers to use it. The whole of these theories are fallacies. There is really no scarcity of money. If there was a demand for money there would be found now a very abundant supply. * * * Fellow-citizens, we must protect our own credit, both at home and abroad; we must be honest to our obligations, for if we are not we cannot expect to win the respect and confidence of mankind."

EXPECTATION RUNS HIGH

Among the lovers of sensational stories, concerning Buffalo Bill's great story, "The Scout and the Renegade," which is to appear in the *New-York Weekly* next Monday.—*Monthly Reader.*

BALDWIN'S PROGRAMME!

Read it in front of Broadway and Canal street to-day.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Asthma.—"The tortures and agonies I endured for six years none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.
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Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

The Peruvian Syrup (a Protoxide of Iron) is a "fountain of health" to the Dyspeptic.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

HAMMOND—MONILAWS.—July 22, 1875, by Rev. C. W. Baird, of Rye, N. Y., B. F. HAMMOND, Jr., to Miss ISABELLA MONILAWS, daughter of the late Geo. Monilaws, of Somers, N. Y., at the house of the bride's uncle, No. 368 Henry st., Brooklyn.

McHARG—BRITTON.—On the 21st inst., by Rev. Dr. Ludlow, HENRY KING MCHARG, of this City, to FREDERICKA B. BRITTON, daughter of Mrs. G. W. Davenport, of New-Rochelle, N. Y.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—On Wednesday, July 21, ALBERTA IRENE, only child of Dr. Albert C. and Irene V. Benedict, aged 1 year 16 days.

Funeral services at 3 P. M. Friday, July 23, from the residence of her parents, Warburton avenue, Yonkers.

BIDWELL.—On Wednesday, July 21, at Yonkers, N. Y., JAMES BIDWELL, Esq., formerly of Utica, in the 86th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles L. Cozzens, Willow place, Yonkers, on Friday, July 23, at 5 o'clock P. M.

BRONSON.—At Richfield Springs, July 21, in the 76th year of his age, after a brief illness, DR. OLIVER BRONSON, formerly of New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Strangers, Mercer st.

CHURCH.—At his residence, Wendover, Scarborough on Hudson, Thursday, July 22, JOHN B. CHURCH, son of the late Philip Church, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church, Sing Sing, on Saturday, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Fortieth Street station at 2 o'clock P. M.; returning, leaves Sing Sing 5.05 P. M.

CLARK.—On July 22, at Elizabeth, N. J., JAMES R. CLARK, in his 83d year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, the 24th, at the First Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock.

DAVIS.—At Brooklyn, Thursday evening, suddenly, JOSEPHINE SHEFFIELD, daughter of Benjamin W. Davis. Notice of funeral hereafter.

EMMET.—At New-Rochelle, on the 19th day of July WILLIAM C. EMMET, son of the late Thomas A. Emmet, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral will take place Friday, July 23, at 10:30 A. M., from Christ Church, Pelham. Cars leave Central Depot for New-Rochelle at 9 A. M.

FLAGG.—On Thursday, July 22, at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. Sherman, MARTHA WHITING, widow of Hon. Henry C. Flagg, late of New-Haven, Conn., in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., on Saturday morning, at 8:30. Interment at New-Haven.

FOLGER.—At Great Neck, Long Island, on Wednesday morning, July 21, REBECCA ANN FOLGER, (formerly of Nantucket,) aged 59 years.

Interment at Green-Wood on Saturday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUTCHINSON.—On Thursday, July 22, of diphtheria, BLANCHE JOSEPHINE, daughter of Henry E. and Elia S. Hutchinson, aged 2 years and 4 months.

LE COMPTE.—At Norfolk, Va., July 21, MARY LE COMPTE, widow of Gaston C. Le Compte, of Cambridge, Md., and daughter of the late Sylvanus Hartshorn.

LUDLAM.—On Thursday morning, July 22, 1875, ISAAC FERRIS LUDLAM.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

K COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y. COMPANY ORDERS No. ——:

It becomes the painful duty of the Commandant to announce the death of Private ISAAC F. LUDLAM, a good soldier, courteous gentleman, and true friend.

Members will assemble at the armory, Monday, 26th inst., at ——, in civilian dress, crape on left arm, to attend the funeral. Crape will be worn for thirty days.

By order of Capt. LENTILHON.
R. V. MILHAU, Acting First Sergeant.

MACY.—On Fourth day, June 21, 1875, CHARLES A. MACY, aged 67 years.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, 15th st. and Rutherford place, on Seventh day, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

ROGERS.—On Thursday, July 22, FANNIE EMELINE, (twin,) daughter of William H. and Louise B. Rogers, aged 11 months.

Relatives and friends will please attend the funeral, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from No. 435 Franklin av., Brooklyn.

SLOAT.—On the 15th inst., at his residence, Bridesburg, Philadelphia, MADISON SLOAT, in his 66th year.

STRONG.—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., GEORGE TEMPLETON STRONG, at his residence, No. 113 East 21st st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday next, at 12 M., at Trinity Church.

TAYLOR.—At Pearl River, Rockland County, N. Y., July 22, 1875, CLINTON TALLMADGE, third son of Elizabeth M. and the late Joseph G. Taylor.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2½ P. M. Monticello avenue cars at Cortlandt street ferry.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly on Wednesday, July 21, HENRY FREEMAN, eldest son of the late Capt. Charles Taylor, aged 50 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Chapel, East 23d st., on Saturday at 12 M. without further notice.

VALLETTE.—On Thursday, July 22, at the residence of her son-in-law, George W. Beale, No. 348 Lexington av., FREELOVE VALLETTE, in the 89th year of her age. Interment at Kinderhook, N. Y., on Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhea. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic and carries the infant safely through the teething period. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race. Sold by all druggists.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday next will be even more interesting than usual. It will contain fresh extracts from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic, and liberal selections from the newest books. There will be several original articles, on popular topics, written expressly for its columns.

TRIPLE SHEET.
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TRIPLE SHEET.

The Sunday Edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States.

Mr. Thomas Hardy's new story, THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA, will be continued in the columns of THE TIMES during the remainder of the Summer, and the coming Autumn.

Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the Summer.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12 M.; On Wednesday at 4 A. M.; On Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 6 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

MOTHER, GIVE YOUR BABY MILK OF MAGNESIA if its food turns sour on its stomach. The little creature will swallow it with avidity, as it is smooth and pleasant to the taste. It is infinitely preferable to the ordinary Calcined or Carbonate of Magnesia. For sale by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, household furniture, mirrors, carpets, mosquito nets, fine parlor and bedroom sets.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

IN DULL TIMES MEN CHANGE BUSINESS. —An examination at No. 737 Broadway will show what you ought to do

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 22, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	77	Pork, pks	958
Beans, bbls	201	Cut-meats, pks	702
Cotton, bales	384	Lard, tcs	62
Eggs, bbls	1,428	Oil-cake, pks	964
Flour, bbls	6,189	Butter, pks	4,125
Meal, bbls	1,925	Cheese, pks	30,457
Wheat, bushels	98,130	Sugar, bbls	73
Corn, bushels	78,125	Starch, pks	90
Oats, bushels	7,700	Skins, bales	125
Malt, bushels	4,125	Tallow, pks	29
Grease, pks	103	Tobacco, hhds	103
Hops, bales	12[illegible]	Tobacco, pks	52
Hides, bales	202	Wool, bales	244
Leather, sides	11,191	Whisky, bbls	477
Beef, pks	5		

COCOA—Has been in very slack request at unchanged prices. Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been in much better request at generally firmer prices, with fair to good invoices quoted up ¼c. ℔ lb. Sales have been made of 7,880 bags, by the South America, at 16½c.@19¼c.; 6,000 bags by the Lorena, and 3,237 bags by the Fairy Belle, on private terms; 2,447 bags by the Alice, at Baltimore, and 5,000 bags by the Penido, to arrive at New-Orleans, also on private terms.... The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 45,627 bags, and at the outports 28,371 bags, with 112,200 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 31,200 bags were for this port.... The business in other kinds has been moderate at firm rates, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 5,539 mats Java, ex sundry vessels, 3,285 bags Maracaibo, ex Sea Bird, 456 bags Costa Rica, 880 bags Mexican, sold in lots for consumption, within our range.... The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 5,651 bags and 62,262 mats, including 57,863 mats Java, 4,399 mats Singapore, 2,822 bags Ceylon, 529 bags Laguayra, 2,100 bags, Maracaibo, and 200 bags Angostura. We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17¼c.@17¾c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good at 19¼@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17½c.@20¾c. gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21½c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@22c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c. ℔ lb., gold.

COTTON—Has been in less request for early delivery, at about previous prices. Shippers have been unwilling to operate to any considerable extent, in view of the depressed condition of the foreign markets, though the late Liverpool advices were of rather more steadiness. Spinners were buying quite moderately. Sales have been reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 742 bales, (of which 82 bales were on last evening,) including 732 bales to spinners, and 10 bales to speculators.... The business for forward delivery has been less active, opening at about steady rates, subsequently rallying 1-32c.@1-16c. under rumors of injury to the crop by drought, in one or two sections, then weakening again, and closing barely steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,600 bales, (of which 9,100 bales were on last evening and 18,500 bales were to-day,) with 1,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 14 7-16c.; August, 14½c.@14 17-32c.; September, 14 5-16c.@14 11-32c.; October, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; November, 13 31-32c.@14c.; December, 13 31-32c.@14c.; January, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; February, 14 5-16c.@14⅜c.; March, 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; April, 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; May, 14⅞c.@15c.; June, 15⅛c.@15 3-16c., ℔ lb.... The receipts at this port to-day were 384 bales, all by railway. ....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 692 bales, against 338 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 2,375 bales, against 3,288 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,450,411 bales, against 3,747,440 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 2,236 bales; to the Continent, 550 bales. Stock in New-York, 79,606 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 135,881 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Fair	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been comparatively dull and nominal in the wholesale line, within the range of from $2 10@$2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FISH—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds; values are quoted steady. Dry Cod quoted at from $4 50@$5 50 ℔ cwt.; Dry Cod in drums, $5 50@$7; No. 1 Mackerel, $8@$12; No. 2 at $7 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 50 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 38c.@40c. for scaled, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less activity has been reported in State and Western Flour. The very limited offerings of favorite brands and the further advance of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. claimed by holders have been against a free movement. Buyers for the English markets have been purchasing less liberally at the ruling figures. The inquiry for grades suited to the West Indies and South America has been more satisfactory, chiefly for Western Extras, at $6 75@$7 50; and for choice City Mills at $7@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Superfine of good to choice quality scarce and wanted. Better qualities of No. 2 also in very light supply. The sales since our last have been 29,700 bbls. of all grades, (part to arrive,) including poor to very good Flour at $4 90@$5 30; poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at $5 60@$5 75 for lines, with fancy held at $6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 20@$6 30 for lines; very good to very fancy do., $6 50@$7; City Mills Extra at $6 40@$7 75, chiefly at $7@$7 50 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50, part to arrive; very good to very fancy do., $6 50@$7; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $6@$6 50 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 50, mainly at from $6 50@$7 for plain, and $7 20@$7 50 for patent; Western trade and family Extra Spring, Wheat stock, $6 25@$8; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat Stock, at $6 25@$7 75; Western White do., extras, $6 25@$8 50; St. Louis Extra, $6@$8 75; Extra Genesee, $6 25@$7 75; Minnesota patent stock, $7@$9, with some very fancy brands quoted higher; Minnesota Extras, plain, at $6 25@$8 25. Included in the sales have been 19,500 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota, Western, and City Mills products, within our range. Of this amount 5,800 bbls. were City Mills, and 3,100 bbls. Minnesota Extras for the West Indies and South America, and 2,300 bbls. were choice Ohio Extras for the West Indies, at quoted figures.... Southern Flour has been in very good request, and again quoted 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. higher, on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 85 for Superfine; $5 90@$6 90 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $7@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras.... Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been quoted decidedly higher and offered with reserve, within the range of from $5 10@$6 15 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 470 bbls., chiefly at $5 90@$6 25 for Superfine, the latter rate for very choice.... Corn-meal has been held more firmly, but has been less active. Sales equal to 950 bbls. at from $4 10@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, and $5@$5 25 for Brandywine.... Corn-meal, in bags, $1 60@$2 ℔ 100 lb.... Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has again advanced 2c.@3c. a bushel, on a brisk demand, mainly for export, but in good part speculative. The very limited arrivals, meagre offerings for early delivery, and increasing firmness in ocean freights, checked the outward movement. Advices from Europe and the West were generally of active markets at buoyant, though variable, prices. From the West, there were reports also of trouble among some of the speculative operators at Chicago, which tended to augment the excitement in the local market. The transactions for forward delivery, (sales, resales, and settlements,) as reported, were again very extensive, (making, with the sales for early delivery, an aggregate of 907,000 bushels,) and the latest sales were at the highest figures of the day, especially for No. 2 Chicago, which seemed to attract much more attention from buyers, mainly on speculative account.... Winter Wheat has been quoted 2c.@5c. a bushel higher, on very scant offerings, but has been comparatively dull, and at the close unsettled.... Sales and resales have been reported since our last for early delivery of 269,000 bushels (part to arrive soon by rail) at $1 47@$1 50 for No. 1 Spring, mostly at $1 49@$1 50 for Milwaukee and Minnesota, closing at $1 50 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee, afloat; $1 43½@$1 46 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., closing at $1 40 for prime, afloat; $1 38@$1 40 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 39@$1 40, afloat; $1 40 for Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, mixed; $1 35@$1 48 for ungraded Spring, mostly at $1 40@$1 45 for fair to very good; $1 47½@$1 55 (nominally) for White Western; $1 48@$1 52 for Amber do; $1 42½@$1 47½ for Red Western.... And for forward delivery, sales and resales have been reported of equal to 638,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive in August, at $1 50; 20,000 bushels do., first half of September, (now on the lakes,) at $1 50; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive by rail from Cleveland, at $1 47; 24,000 bushels do., July arrival, at $1 48; 64,000 bushels do., to arrive from the canal, at $1 48; 40,000 bushels do., August arrival, at $1 47; 32,000 bushels do., first half of August, at $1 47½; 16,000 bushels do., to arrive from the lakes, at $1 48; 56,000 bushels do. to arrive from the canal, (prompt shipments from Buffalo,) at $1 48, closing firmly at this rate; 128,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, various July and August arrivals, at $1 44; 16,000 bushels do., first half of August, at $1 43½; 80,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, July arrivals, at $1 38@$1 40, closing at $1 40; 72,000 bushels do., first half of August, at $1 38, subsequently quoted at $1 40; 16,000 bushels do., August, at $1 37½c., quoted at the close at $1 40, bid; 8,000 bushels do., late August, at $1 40; 8,000 bushels do., last half of August, at $1 40, closing with $1 40 bid, and $1 41@$1 42 asked, and 16,000 bushels ungraded Spring, to arrive from the lakes, at $1 45 ℔ bushel.... Corn has been quite freely dealt in for shipment, home use, and to a moderate extent on speculative account, at a further rise of 2c.@3c. a bushel, but, for early delivery, closing about 1c.@1½c. a bushel off the highest prices of the day, under more urgent offerings, partly for early arrival. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 239,000 bushels at 88c.@92c. for very inferior to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 90c.@91½c., afloat, closing at 90c. for prime steamer, reported as the best bid, with 91c.@91½c. asked; 91½c.@93c. for sailing vessel grades of do. do., chiefly at 92c.@92½c., afloat; 90c. for new dry Low Mixed Western, in store, and 93c.@94c. for new Yellow Western. And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 160,000 bushels prime, sailing vessel new Mixed Western, August deliveries, at 90c.; 24,000 bushels do., do., at 90c.; 8,000 bushels do., last half of August, at 90c.; 24,000 bushels do., August, reported on private terms; and 20,000 bushels do., same option, at 90¾c. ℔ bushel, which was the closing quotation, showing a stronger market for options, for forward delivery.... Rye has been in much better demand, partly for export, and has advanced sharply, closing strong, on limited offerings. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bushels prime State at $1 19; 3,100 bushels Canada, (heated,) free, at $1 10, delivered, and 15,000 bushels prime Canada, in bond, to arrive, at 95c. ℔ bushel.... Barley and Peas, wholly nominal.... Barley-malt quoted firm, and in fair request, with sales reported of 7,500 bushels Hungarian at $1 53 ℔ bushel, on time.... Oats have been in more urgent request, mainly for local trade purposes, though partly on speculative account at decidedly higher prices, closing strong at the improvement, on very moderate offerings for early delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 97,000 bushels at 62c.@65½c. for very poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 64¾c. for prime Chicago, subsequently quoted at 65½c. bid, and up to 67c.@68c. asked, afloat; 66c.@72c. for White Western, car lots, 72c. bid for prime White State, and up to 75c. asked; 65c. for prime Mixed Canada; 62½c. for unsound White do., in store, (11,000 bushels.) And for forward delivery, 10,000 bushels prime Mixed Chicago, July arrival, at 65c. ℔ bushel.... Feed has been moderately active, chiefly in a jobbing way, within the range of $19 50@$31 as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 lb., and $19 75@$20 50 for Bran, ℔ ton.... Bale Hay has been in rather more request, with shipping grades quoted at from 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c.... Rye Straw continues inactive within the range of from 55c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ℔ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in fair request at firm prices; market otherwise very dull.... Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9½c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.; Domestic Cloth, 13c.@13¾c.

HARDWARE—Has been rather more active, and has been generally held with a fair show of confidence.

HEMP—Has been generally inactive, yet quotations have been without further change. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¾c.; Sisal at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold, ℔ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ℔ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ℔ ton; Jute, 3½c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been quite dull at about former rates. Sales, 1,100 Mexican, 700 Central American, and 900 Dry Sisal on private terms, and 1,000 City Slaughter at 9½c.

HONEY—Has been inactive since our last, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 70c.@74c., and Cuba, in bond, (nominally,) at 80c.@82½c., gold, ℔ gallon.

MOLASSES—A good inquiry prevails for refining grades of foreign, on a firm basis as to values, with one or two additional invoices reported sold within our range. Grocery grades quiet; jobbing trade quite moderate. The stock in first hands to-day was 1,800 hhds. Cuba, 3,500 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,400 hhds. English Islands, and 2,600 hhds. New-Orleans.... We quote: Porto Rico at 39c.@52c.; Barbados, 39c.@42c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 37c.@42c.; do., refining grades, 35c. bid for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@27c.; St. Croix, 38c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy.... Syrups continue in moderate demand, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 38c.@58c., and Molasses do., 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime ℔ gallon.... Sugar-house Molasses has been in fair request at 21c.@22c. for hhds. and 24c.@25c. for bbls.

NAILS—Have been without change as to price, but very quiet since our last, on the basis of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been generally dull to-day, within the range of from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 75@$2 20 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 85 bbls. good Strained at $1 75, and 200 bbls. Strained, small pks., at $1 80 ℔ 280 lb.... Tar has been very quiet at from $2 37½@$2 62½ ℔ bbl. City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ℔ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 32c. ℔ gallon. Sales, 90 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but held more firmly, on the basis of 5⅛c. in bulk for early delivery, and at 8¼c.@8⅜c. in shipping order.... Refined has been offered sparingly for early delivery, on the advanced basis of 11¼c., checking business, though a moderate demand has been noted, and quoted dull for forward delivery at 11c.... Refined in cases, 16c.@17½c.... Naphtha, 8¾c. for City.... Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.... At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been quoted higher, influenced by the more favorable Western advices, and have been more freely dealt in, particularly Pork and Lard, largely on speculative account.... Pork has been in moderate request for early delivery at advanced figures. Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Western Mess, at $21; small lots of Prime Mess, at $19@$19 25, and 20 bbls. Extra Prime, $16 37½, quoted $16@$16 37½, ℔ bbl.... For forward delivery an active business has been transacted, sales having been reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, July option, at $21; 4,000 bbls., August, at $20 90@$21, held at the close at $21 10; 6,250 bbls. do., September option, at $21@$21 25, closing at $21 25, ℔ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at steady rates, with City quoted at 10c.@10⅜c. for heavy to light weights, ℔ lb.... City Cut-Meats have been offered with reserve at prices rather above the views of buyers, checking operations, though a fair demand has been noticed. Sales have been reported of small lots of City bulk stock within our range. Western product generally inactive.... We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 11c.; Smoked Shoulders at 12c.; Pickled Hams at 14c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@12½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8⅝c.; Western Pickled Hams, in bxs., at 11½c.@12½c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., 12c.@12¼c.... Bacon has been in request, and held firmly, with City Long Clear quoted at 12¾c.... Western Short Clear nominal; do., Long Clear, 12¾c.... Sales have been reported of 40 bxs. City Long Clear at 12¾c.; 75 bxs. do., very light, at 13c., and 25 bxs. Western Long Clear at 12¼c. ....Lard has been in more demand and quoted generally much stronger in price. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 14¼c.; 150 tcs. new do. at 13⅝c.; 400 tcs. City do., at 13½c.@13¾c.; 70 tcs. No. 1 City at 12⅞c.; small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 14c., and do., for the Continent, at 14½c.@14⅝c. And for forward delivery sales have been made of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 14c.@14 3-16c., closing at 14¼c. asked; 6,000 tcs., September, at 14¼c.@14⅜c., closing at 14⅜c., bid, and 14½c., asked; and 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year (marketed last evening) at 12⅞c. ℔ lb.... Beef has been in rather better request at steady rates. We quote in a jobbing way at from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ℔ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls.... Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, $27@$28 for City Extra do., ℔ tierce; sales, 50 tcs. Philadelphia and 50 tcs. City Extra India Mess on private terms.... Beef Hams have been quiet since our last at from $18@$21 50 for good to extra choice.... Butter has been moderately active, though the firmer views of some holders, on choice qualities, especially State Creamery, have been against free dealings. The main call has been for local trade purposes. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to choice, and 29c.@30c. for fancy; State, in pails, 20c.@32 for ordinary to very fancy, mostly at 25c.@30c. for about good to choice; State, in firkins, at 22c.@29c. for about fair to very choice; Western at 12c.@27c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@23c. for about fair to choice.... Cheese has been in more demand at firm rates. We quote Cheese at 5c.@11¾c. for ordinary to fancy State Factory, mainly at 9½c.@11¼c. for good to strictly fine, and 11½c.@11¾c. for choice to fancy, and 5c.@11½c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 5c.@11c. for very poor to fancy.... Eggs have been very moderately sought after within the range of 19c.@22c. for fair to very choice, chiefly at 19½c.@21c. for good to strictly prime marks, ℔ dozen.

SEEDS—Business in Calcutta Linseed has been rather more active at steady rates; sales, 1,750 bags and 2,000 pockets, at Boston, for delivery there, at $1 85, gold, 4 months' credit.... Most other kinds have been in light demand and somewhat nominal as to values. ....Rape-seed at $3 25@$3 50.... Canary-seed within the range of from $6 50@$8.... Clover at 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb.... Rough Flax at $1 65@$1 70.... Timothy at $2 75@$3 ℔ bushel.... Russian Hemp, $1 87½@$1 95, here ℔ bushel.

SOAP—A moderately active business has been reported in the jobbing line at former quotations. Wholesale movements have been light. Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICE—In a jobbing way a fair movement has been reported, with Mace quoted, in lots, at $1@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs, 97½c.@$1 02½; Cassia, 22½c.@23c.; Cloves, 35c.@36c.; East India Pepper, 17c.@17¼c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Wholesale dealings have been light, and values have been quoted irregular.

STARCH—Continues in fair request, with Western Corn quoted at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 5½c.

SUMAC—Has been in quite moderate demand, with Sicily ranging from $75@$125 for interior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $50@$65 ℔ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been decidedly more active and much firmer, fair refining closing at 8c.; good at 8 5-16c., and prime at 8⅜c. Holders have been offering supplies less urgently. Refiners have been purchasing with more freedom. Sales have been made, to-day, of 3,695 hhds., 320 bxs., and 2,000 bags, including 950 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8¼c.; 1,635 hhds., 195 bxs., and 2,000 bags Centrifugal at 8¾c.@9¼c.; 75 bxs. Clayed at 7¾c.; 250 hhds. and 50 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.; 360 hhds. Molasses Sugar and very low grade refining Cuba at 7¼c.@7⅝c. And, recently, (but not previously made public,) 2,800 hhds. refining Cuba and 1,100 bxs. Molasses and Clayed Sugar at current rates.... We quote fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8 5-16c.; prime do., 8¼c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅞c.@8c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in active demand at full prices, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c., Powdered at 11¼c.@11⅜c., Granulated at 11c.@11⅛c., A's at 10¼c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.... The movements in Raw Sugars in this market, since July 1, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock July 1, 1875	167,541	44,987	169,943	13,649
Receipts since	30,752	8,931	41,905	1,500
Total	198,293	53,918	211,848	15,149
Sales since	33,530	9,379	49,409	121
Stock July 22, 1875	164,763	44,539	162,439	15,028
Stock July 23, 1874	154,617	97,831	211,656	934

TALLOW—Has been in less request at easier prices; 45,000 lb. good to strictly prime sold at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ℔ lb.... Stearine in moderate demand and quoted at 17⅛c. for choice City, in hhds., and 16¾c. for choice Western, in tcs. Sales, 7,500 lb. City, in hhds., at 17⅝c.; and 50 tcs. Western at 16¾c.

TEAS—Have been very quiet since our last, within the previous range as to values. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, in lines, at 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 28c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 28c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 26c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 27c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@77c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted again lower, on a restricted business with sales reported of 150 bbls. at $1 21, and 150 bbls. at 20½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A very slow movement was reported in this line. Tonnage suited to the Grain trade was very scarce for early use, and offered also quite moderately, to arrive, at firmer rates, somewhat above the views of shippers, particularly in view of the further sharp advance in Grain values. Hence, business in the Grain chartering line was limited. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade was also offered with reserve, and quoted at about late figures; but the bids were few in number and on a reduced basis, influenced in part by the depression in gold and the somewhat higher prices asked by holders of Oil, especially for Refined, for prompt delivery in the local market. The berth freight movement was also on a restricted scale. The offerings of Produce were mostly of Grain, Flour, and Provisions. Rates on Grain and Flour were quoted rather stronger. Market otherwise comparatively tame.... For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 20,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 7½d.@8d., and 4,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ℔ bushel, which latter was the closing quotation; 400 bxs. Bacon, mostly at 35s.; 6,500 bxs. Cheese, part at 35s.; and 50 tons Leather at 40s. ℔ ton.... For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ℔ bbl., (with rumors of 2,000 to 3,000 bbls. additional on the same basis, but without confirmation;) and 16,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ℔ bushel; and, by steam, 500 bxs. Bacon, 500 bbls. Sugar, 4,500 bxs. Cheese, and 7,500 Staves reported on private terms; also, an American bark, 1,023 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo.... For Bristol, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ℔ bbl.... For Hull, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s., and 50 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ℔ ton.... For Southampton, by steam, (via Hull,) 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 60s. ℔ ton.... For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 770 tons, (now on the way hither from Hamburg,) hence, with equal to about 4,500 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. ℔ bbl.... For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 645 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 8s. and £15 gratuity; a British bark, (to arrive from Dublin,) with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d., and an American schooner, with about 2,700 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 10½d. ℔ quarter.... For Havre, by steam, 415 bales Hair on private terms.... For an Irish port direct, a British bark, 540 tons, (to arrive from Lewes, Del.,) hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d. ℔ quarter.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 pks. Leather and 4,000 Staves on private terms; also, a Norwegian bark, 812 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters Grain, at 8s. 4½d. ℔ quarter.... For Hamburg, by steam, 2,000 Hides and 1,000 bbls. Resin, reported on private terms; 300 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ℔ ton; 1,000 bxs. Cheese and 400 pks. Tobacco on private terms.... For New-York an American bark, 471 tons, with general cargo, reported from Padang, at 40s.@80s. for heavy and light weight.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat—Demand active and prices have advanced; excited, and so unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given; closed fairly active, but not at outside quotations; No. 1 Spring, $1 28½; No. 2 do. $1 25@$1 28½; closed at $1 27, spot; $1 25@$1 29, August; closed at $1 27; the fluctuations for this option were especially frequent and severe; $1 24½, September; $1 19@$1 20½, all the year; No. 3 do., $1 16@$1 17; Rejected, $1 08@$1 08½. Corn excited, and so unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given; strong and higher; No. 2 Mixed 75c.@76¼c., spot; 76c., bid, July; 72⅝c., bid, August; 69½c., September; Rejected, 73½c. Oats—Demand chiefly speculative and prices higher; market active and strong; closed a little off; No. 2, 52c., spot; 42c., bid, August, 39¼c.@39⅜c., September; Rejected, 50c. Barley—Demand light but holders firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 32, bid, spot; $1 07, September; $1 05, October. Rye in fair demand and firm at $1 02@$1 03, spot; 83c.@85c., September. Pork—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at $21 05@$21 10, spot and August; $21 25@$21 30, September. Lard in fair demand and advanced, at $13 90@$14, spot; $15 15, September, $13, all the year. Bulk Meats firm and scarce. Whisky unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 137,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 394,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 450 bushels Barley, 700 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the Board, Wheat strong and higher at $1 28¾@$1 28⅞ August. Corn active and higher at 77c., August; 77½c., September. Oats firmer at 42⅜c., August; 39¼c.@39⅜c., September. Pork strong and higher at $21 30@$21 45, September. Lard firmer at $13 95@$14, August; $14 17½, September.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—Flour very firm and holders are asking higher rates; buyers generally withdrew from the market, and little done. Wheat active and higher; demand chiefly for speculation; car lots No. 2 Red Winter, $1 36¼@$1 38 bid, cash, at call; sales at $1 34½@$1 36; August, $1 37@$1 37¾. Corn higher; car lots No. 2 Mixed, 69c.@69½c.; 68c. bid, cash, at call; sales at 71c.@71¼c., August; 72¼c., September. Oats higher; car lots 61c.@62c.; 61¾c. bid, cash, at call; sales, 40½c.@41⅝c., August. Pork higher; $21 25, cash; $21, July. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 71c. asked; 11⅞c. bid; Clear Sides sold at 12⅜c., generally held 12½c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c.@13¼c. Lard firmer; held higher; 13c. bid for Summer. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 18. Live Hogs strong, tending upward; Shipping, $6 65@$6 90; Bacon grades, $6 80@$7 10; Butchers', $7 15@$7 40. Cattle steady and firm; good to prime Native Steers, $6 25@$6 62½; medium to fair, $5@$5 65; common, $3 80@$4 10; good to choice Texans, $4@$4 50; fair, $3 50@$3 75; medium, $3@$3 25; common, $2 75@$2 90. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, $17,050 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,153 head; Cattle, 1,725 head.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Flour active and higher; Howard Street and Western Family, $5 87@$6 75; City Mills Rio brands, $7 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8 50; other grades unchanged. Wheat active, strong, and higher; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 50; Mixed do., $1 50; No. 2 Western Red, $1 50; Pennsylvania Red, $1 42@$1 45; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 43; do. Amber, $1 50@$1 52; do. White, $1 30@$1 50; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, $1 43@$1 48. Corn excited; higher for Western; Southern quiet; Southern White, 95c.; do. Yellow, 87c.; Western Mixed, 87½c.@88c., spot; 88c., August; 89½c.@90c., September. Oats firmer; Southern, 63c.@65c.; Western White, 65c.@66c.; Western Mixed, 63c.@64c. Rye firm at $1@$1 05. Hay steady and unchanged. Provisions very firm; order trade fairly active; Pork firm at $21; Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c., loose; 9¼c.@12½c., packed; Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.@13½c.; Hams, 14c.@14½c.; Butter scarce; Lard quiet but firm; Refined, 14½c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 4⅞c.@5c.; Refined, 11¼c.@11½c. Coffee firmer, not quotably higher. Whisky quiet and lower at $1 20½@$1 21.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Petroleum easy at 10¾c. for Refined, and 8⅛c. for Crude. Bark, $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Flour continues firm, and there is but little offering; sales, 600 bbls., including Extras at $4 62½@$4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $5 37½@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 87½@$6 75; high grades, $7@$7 75; Rye Flour, $5 25. Breadstuffs excited, and prices of Wheat and Corn unsettled and higher. Wheat wanted for milling at full prices; Red, $1 39@$1 40; Amber, $1 44@$1 45; White, $1 50. Rye, $1 10. Corn in active request at 94c.@95c. for Yellow; 92c.@94c. for Mixed, an advance of 3c. Oats steady at 65c.@67c. for White. Whisky firm at $1 22 for Western, in iron-bound bbls. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. do. Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 22c.@23c.; do. Firsts, 18c.@20c.; Rolls do. Firsts, 15c.@18c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York Prime, 9c.@10c.; Western Fine, 10c.@10½c.; do. Prime, 9c.@9¾c. Eggs—Market steady, but quiet; Pennsylvania, New-York, and Delaware, fresh, 21c.@22c.; Western do., 19c.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Flour active and higher; Family, $6 25@$6 50. Wheat—Market buoyant but unsettled; Red, $1 45@$1 50. Corn very firm, holders asking higher rates; sales at 7[illegible]c.@75c. Oats quiet but steady at 58c.@61c. Rye scarce and firm; higher at $1 25. Pork quiet but firm; Country Mess, $20; City do., $20 50. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; Summer, 13c.@13¼c.; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats active and higher, closing firm at outside prices; Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Bacon—Demand good and tending upward; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 85@$12 87½; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Live Hogs scarce, firm, and higher; common, $7 10@$7 25; good light, $7 25@$7 35; extra Butchers', $7 40@$7 50. Receipts—660. Shipments—100. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 16. Butter steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—Lake Receipts—500 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats. Railroad Receipts—1,800 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 13,900 bushels Oats. Railroad shipments the same. Canal Shipments—To tide-water, 190,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn; to interior points, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 16,500 bushels Corn. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¼c., and Oats, 5c. Flour, 25c.@50c. higher; 1,000 bbls. sold at $5 50@$7 for Spring; $6 75@$7 75 for bakers'; $7@$7 75 for Amber; $7 50@$8 25 for White, and $6 for Rye. Wheat—Little offered; higher, unsettled, and excited; sales, 7,800 bushels Sheboygan and 7,600 bushels No. 1 Minnesota at $1 40. Corn in good demand; prime scarce; 75,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 82c.; 6,000 bushels sample Western at 80c. Oats—Canada retailing at 62c. Rye inactive. Barley—None here. Pork, 50c. higher; Mess, $21 50. Lard firm at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 20.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 22.—Flour firm at an advance of 25c. on all grades; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat firm and higher; sales, early, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; 3,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 58. Corn higher; sales, 1,600 bushels Low Mixed at 84c. Corn-meal, $34 for Bolted and $33 for Unbolted ℔ ton. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $28 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—34,300 bushels Wheat, 1,608,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—636,000 feet of Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—Flour—Demand fair and prices have advanced; Extra, $4 75@$5 25; Extra Family, $5 25@$5 75; A No. 1, $6 25@$6 75; Fancy, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 15@$1 25. Corn quiet but firm at 70c.@76c. Oats—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; sales at 60c.@62c. Rye nominal. Provisions very firm; holders asking higher rates; generally held at ⅛c. above quotations. Pork, $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams, 14¾c.@15¼c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging quiet but steady at 13½c.@14c.

BOSTON, July 22.—Flour very firm; feeling and prices fully sustained and advancing; sales, Western Superfine at $4 75@$5 25; Common Extras, $5 50@$6; Minnesota and Wisconsin Extras, $5 75@$6 25; White Wheat—Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 25@$7 25; Illinois, $6 50@$7 75; St. Louis, $6 50@$8 25; Fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Southern Flour firm at $5 50@$8 25. Corn firm at 90c.@92½c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats selling at 67c.@75c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Shorts, Fine-feed, and Middlings, $24 50@$30. Receipts—Flour, 2,311 bbls; Corn, 19,692 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Shorts, 1,240 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 22.—Flour higher. Wheat excited and higher; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 31½; No. 2 do., $1 30½; July, $1 30½; August, 1 29. Corn excited and higher; No. 2, 74c. Oats higher; No. 2, 51c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 03½. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 95c. Provisions quiet but firm; Mess Pork, $21. Lard—Prime Steam, 14c.@14½c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¼c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 184,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour; 351,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Mich., July 22.—Flour strong and higher; Extra Winter, $7 for City; $6 25@$6 50 for State. Wheat, 2½c.@3c. higher, closing quiet but firm; Extra, $1 45; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 44; Amber Michigan, $1 40. Corn steady and firm; No. 1 Mixed, 81c. Oats—Market firm, though not quotably higher; White, 60c.; No. 1 Mixed, 56c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. Shipments not reported.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—Flour higher. Corn firm but quiet at 82c.@85c. Oats, demand mostly for consumption at 65c. Corn-meal—Demand fair and market firm at $3 80. Lard steady, with a moderate demand; Refined, 14¼c.@14¾c. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand; Shoulders, 9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Unfavorable weather checks outside trade.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 38; No. 2 do., $1 33. Corn firmer; held higher; Shelled, in store, 79c.@80c.; Ears on track, 76c.@77c. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 1, 62c.; No. 2, 60c.; White, 63c. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car lots, 9¼c.; State Test, 10¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 22.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 29c. Resin nominally unchanged at $1 40 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 75.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, July 21, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, H. E. Davies, Esq., Referee, Winans & Davies sold one two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 84.4, No. 552 Broome street, north side, 150 feet east of Varick street, for $6,850, to S. S. Southard. Under a similar court order, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller disposed of two three-story and attic brick houses, with plot 48.5 by 113 by 47.6 by 117, Nos. 57 and 59 Baxter street, east side, 150.11 feet south of Bayard street, for $16,100, to William Higgins; also, all the right, title, and interest of second mortgagee in the premises known as No. 134 Mulberry street; the property having been previously sold, under foreclosure of the first mortgage, for $1, to John McConaughey. And E. A. Lawrence & Co. also sold, by a similar order, P. V. R. Van Wyck, Esq., Referee, a plot of 235 by 150 by 85 by 76.5 by 284.7, with buildings thereon, on New-Jersey and Bergen Point plank road, west side, adjoining the lands of Hartman Vreeland, at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J., for $12,690, to Hugh Kane. No other sales were made, the following being postponed or withdrawn: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of property on Tenth avenue, north of Thirty-first street, adjourned to July 29, and the same firm withdrew the sale of house, with lot, on Seventy-first street, east of Fourth avenue, case settled, and the sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on First avenue, corner of Fiftieth street, was withdrawn, case settled.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all the Exchange, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 9 by 52.4 by 17.8 by 24.9 by 19, No. 128 Delancey street, north side, 26 feet west of Norfolk street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. V. B. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on West Fiftieth street, south side, 500 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by ½ block, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 181.8 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Dickinson, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.5, on East Fifty-first street, north side, 219 feet east of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JULY 22.

NEW-YORK.

By Winans & Davies.

1 two-story frame house, with lot, No. 552 Broome st., n. s., 150 ft. e. Varick st., lot 25 x84.4 .... $6,850

By James M. Miller,

2 three-story and attic brick house, with plot, Nos. 57 and 59 Baxter st., e. s., 150.11 ft. s. of Bayard st., plot 48.5x113x47.6x117 .... $16,100

AT BAYONNE, N. J.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

Buildings, with plot New-Jersey and Bergen Point plank road, w. s., adjoining the lands of Hartman Vreeland, at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J. $12,690

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 21.

Broome st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Columbia st., 21.9x100; F. Folz to Jane Rayner $22,000

Bowery, No. 15½, 29.6x100; A. McIntire, Referee, to S. Hermann and M. W. Mendel 40,100

Christopher st., No. 39, 21.4x72.9; E. A. Corlies to Robert Haydock 5,500

Dry Dock st., w. s., 97.5 ft. e. of 11th st., 21 x84; Thomas Boese, Referee, to C. G. Scharrager 1,500

Oliver st., w. s., No. 69, 21x100; Adam Kiebe to C. Hieber .... nom.

Same property; C. Hieber to P. M. Koehler 25,000

Rivington st., n. e. corner of Ludlow st., 22.3x40; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to Peter Donald 8,000

Willett st., Nos. 122, 124, 126, 75x100; Jacob Kopp to J. Eschlimann, one-half part 12,000

Willett st., No. 122, 25x100; J. Eschlimann to J. Kopp 12,500

24th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d. av., 20x98.9; John Quinn to F. H. Brennan 14,000

33d st., s. s. 70 ft. w. of 1st. av., 30x98.9; D. M. Koehler to C. Hieber 28,750

39th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 35x98.9; Isidor Falk to Sophie Buddensiek 10,000

91st st., n. s., 53 ft. e. of Avenue A, 91.9x—x 196.3; Henry Otten to W. N. Philbrick, one-half part 20,000

106th st., s. s., 213 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x100.10; D. Solinger to C. Hayman 7,500

122d st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d av., 21.5x12.5x 91.5x71.6x127.3x23.4x201.10; W. S. Kelley, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company 9,000

2d av., e. s., between 122d and 123d sts., 200.10x80; W. S. Kelley, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company 23,500

Railroad av., s. e. corner of Morris st., 80x59.10 x89.8x61; W. H. Leggett to J. F. Paulsen 10,000

LEASE.

Pearl st., No. 278, store, six years, per year $1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.

A large amount of money is offered for investment as above. For particulars apply to SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE FIRST-CLASS brick and marble mansion in the City, for sale; (will take smaller house;) 55x57; L 25x37; two story, Mansard tin and slate roof; no break-neck stairs; parlors, billiard and dining rooms, and kitchen on first floor; Thomas, architect; Conover, mason; Dobbs, carpenter; with stable; wealthy surroundings; overlooks City, Sound, and river; health and long life. Address OWNER, Box No. 3,910 Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY-seat at Pittsfield, Mass., with from 50 to 250 acres land, at purchaser's option; house large and in good order, with water on every floor, brought in tin-lined pipes from a never failing spring; carriage-house, stables, barn, ice-house, and other out-buildings, all in good order; there is also on the property, a beautiful natural lake of about thirty acres for boating and fishing; climate, scenery, and neighborhood unsurpassed. Apply to J. R. MOREWOOD, No. 34 South st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE AT PASSAIC, N. J.; flag-walk to two depots; house has all modern improvements; grounds laid out with flowers, shrubs, fruits, &c.; terms easy. Also, a farm of twenty-four acres on Northern Railroad, N. J. Particulars of owner, No. 61 Broad st., second floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, July 1, 1875.

Under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, and to amend the several acts relative thereto," passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments, for regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and paving streets, flagging sidewalks and crosswalks, fencing and filling lots, building sewers, culverts, underground drains, &c., confirmed prior to January, 1872, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due and remaining unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum to the time of payment, with the charge of this notice and advertisement.

And if default shall be made in such payments, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the new Court house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessments so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other charges and costs accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, HIGH-stoop house, containing twenty-four rooms; and the furniture for sale; a fine chance offered to any one wanting such a house. For information, call upon the owner at No. 13 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs. No brokers need apply.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 59 7TH ST., with all the modern improvements, cheap; also, a three-story house, No. 240 Adams st., Brooklyn. Inquire of A. HOWELL, No. 60 Cliff st., City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE AND rooms for wife and child and nurse, between 35th and 46th sts., 5th and 7th avs.; references. Address B., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST in a respectable medical business in this City; a monopoly long established and paying $12,000 yearly profits; $3,333 down, balance on time; no communications noticed without name and address of writer. Address MEDICUS, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPECIAL PARTNER who can furnish $300 to $500,000 in a highly respectable commission business done for cash. It can be shown that the earnings will make satisfactory return for capital. Address B. S. T. & Co., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE, Nos. 134 and 136 William st., NEW-YORK.

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT SIMMS' SELECT COLORED SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts., will be found a number of excellent servants for any capacity, private families and hotels; some direct from the South.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quiet and orderly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, OR WOULD do House-work.—By a neat, competent English Protestant girl; City or country; has good reference. To be seen at Carroll's Agency, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.; no fee charged.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and assist in the waiting, in a private boarding-house; good City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Parlor-maid.—By a highly-recommended and trustworthy girl, who is anxious to get a place, either in City or country; wages not so much an object. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or light house-work, in a small family; has no objection to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 East 21st st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 497 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is fully competent, willing, obliging, and has best reference. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to the care of children; three years' City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best of references. Call for two days at No. 241 West 18th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with children and the washing in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 234 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a young American girl to do house-work and be generally useful; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A PROTestant lady as chamber-maid or nurse; has good reference. Call at No. 44 East 43d st., from 9 to 11 A. M., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—By an experienced young girl. Call at No. 241 Devoe st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, NO. 69 East 10th st., (formerly Bible-house,) receives colored servants direct from the South Monday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock; willing to go in the country.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO UNDERstands all kinds of French and English cooking; has the best of reference; in a private family; no objection for a few months in the country. Call or address for three days at No. 198 Lexington av., corner 32d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry-cook; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS, FOR CITY OR country; one is a first-class cook, and one is a capable waitress and chamber-maid, and general worker; can do the work of a family together; have good references; can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WHO can take charge of milk and butter if necessary; is a first-class meat and pastry cook, making all kinds of soups and breakfast breads and entries; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED PROTESTant cook, who understands all kinds of first-class English, French, and American cooking; is a good baker, meat and poultry cook; if for the country can take the full charge of a dairy. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable trustworthy, and economical servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A REspectable private family; understands English and French cooking; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address for two days No. 252 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT COOK; speaks English, and has City reference; is a good family cook; can make creams, jellies, and is a good baker; wages, $18. Can be engaged at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to the country; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 205 East 20th st., second floor, front room.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan as good cook; will assist with washing or do the work of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; is willing, obliging, and has best reference. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st., near 3d av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CApable colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WHO IS A GOOD cook and a competent washer and ironer, or to do general work; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PLEASING YOUNG PERSON AS cook; exceedingly neat, entirely sober and honest; she is an excellent family cook, without pretensions; would assist with washing in a small family; City or country. Apply at No. 324 West 44th st.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl, with the best testimonials; she speaks good English; is very neat; willing to go to the country. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, SPEAKing English; is a first-class family cook; makes excellent bread; is very neat, quick, and amiable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 53d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook; will assist with the coarse washing; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 230 East 29th st., top floor.

GENERAL WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPAble girl, who understands her duties; is kind and obliging; has good reference; is a good cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK IN THE COUNtry or City.—By a tidy, active, willing young girl; is a good plain cook and laundress; bread and butter maker; has good references. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WELL recommended; speaks good English; is a very good cook and superior washer; is neat and obliging. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman to go out by the day to do house cleaning, &c.; is thoroughly competent; four years' reference. Call at No. 416 East 15th st., third floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work and mind children; City reference. Call at No. 333 East 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress, in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; no objection to country; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting and fancy work; best references. Address M. Bird, No. 230 East 29th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has excellent references, both in City and in country; does all kinds of washing. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress; she is capable in both the above; City references of the best; would prefer country, but will take either City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, WHO HAS good recommendations; can do nice sewing and operating; is fond of children. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; EXperienced; good City reference. Call or address No. 134 West 28th st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN WOMan as monthly or invalid nurse; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at 220 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, as seamstress and dress-maker; operates on several machines; is thoroughly competent and has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress in a private family; good dress-maker; can trim in every style; understands all kinds of family sewing; country preferred. Call at No. 699 3d av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Scotch Protestant girl; she has a first-class recommendation; is a neat and clean girl; can sew and iron nicely. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT ACTIVE ENGlish Protestant waitress or parlor-maid, who has excellent City references for the above work, but is an excellent chamber-maid, and will make herself useful at any up-stairs work, in or out of City, for the Summer. Call or address Protestant, No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; would assist in chamber-work; thoroughly understands her business; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits gentlemen's and families' washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; best references. Call at No. 234 West 28th st., room No. 7.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY, MARried woman as wet nurse in a private family; best references. Call at No. 202 East 36th st., first floor, near 3d av.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A QUIET, respectable Protestant woman, who understands housekeeping in all its branches, and will make herself generally useful in a good home at moderate wages; best City recommendations; last employer can be seen. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

MALES.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN DESIRES A situation at any kind of work; will work for any wages; good references. Address Clark, No. 791 9th av., New-York.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; willing to assist around a small place; has the best of City and country reference; out of employment owing to a gentleman leaving town. Address M. K., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant man, aged twenty-nine years, who can care for and drive horses, do gardening, attend to lawn, roads, and walks, milk, take care of cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th st., or No. 108 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is also a good plain gardener; best of City and country reference. Address S., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; not long in this country; has the best of recommendations as to character, sobriety, honesty, and capability; would like to go in the country, if required. Address G. B., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, sober, industrious; five years' reference from last place; left on account of last employer disposing of his horses. Address J. D., No. 143 East 22d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSEWORK.—BY MAN and wife—the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as cook, laundress, and general houseworker; both of them will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference; no children. Address Coachman, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—IN THE COUNTRY; BY A PROTestant; married, no incumbrance; thoroughly competent every way; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; good character. Address W. W., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best of references. Address R. M., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GENERALLY Useful Man.—By a thorough driver and hostler, or as generally useful man; will be found reliable, intelligent, and industrious, and highly recommended. Call at or address No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; has best of reference; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country. Address L. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address T. B., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; is sober and understands his business; can milk cows if required; will make himself useful. Address J. B., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man as coachman; fully competent in all his duties; strictly temperate; has three years' City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF UNLIMited experience with horses, harness, and carriages. Address Coachman, No. 3 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK IN A private family as cook and pastry cook; thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches. Address for three days, Cook, No. 20 East 28th st.

JANITOR.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS JANITOR; is strictly temperate and trustworthy; has ten years' reference from last place. Call or address H. C., No. 126 Leonard st.

SERVANT.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, WITH good references, who has lived with one family nine years; would like to travel with a gentleman. Address Samuel Smith, No. 714 Water st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-four years, who can take care of horses and drive, milk, take care of cattle, mow lawn, repair roads and walks, pump water, do gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., or No. 108 6th av.

VEGETABLE GARDENER AND COACHMAN. —By a sober industrious man; experienced; good references. Address J. W., No. 60 Canal st., near Orchard st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, LIGHT complexion; ten months in his last place; family to be seen; wages moderate; he is polite and attentive. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, of middle age, is wanted to take charge of a cottage, comfortably furnished, and to board therein and lodge three young men who are employed on a gentleman's country seat; she must be a careful and cleanly housekeeper and a good cook, free from followers or visitors, and without children; references must be unexceptionable. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 2,805 Post Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS HOUSEkeeper; to save trouble none need reply unless giving reference, age, experience, and salary expected. Address Clayton, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell, as such Assignee, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway, at the City of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, the following property, part of the assets of the said bankrupts' estate, viz.:

Two hundred and forty shares of the Morse Copper Paint Company stock.

One hundred shares of the New-York and Newbern Steam-ship Company's stock.

One certificate of membership in the New-York Cotton Exchange.

Twenty-one shares of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company's stock.

All the right, title, and interest of D. Colden Murray in the residuary estate of R. J. Murray, deceased.

All the right, title, and interest of D. Murray Ferris, Jr., in the residuary estate of R. J. Murray, deceased.

All the right, title and interest of Robert M. Ferris in the residuary estate of R. J. Murray, deceased.

Dated July 8, 1875.

F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York.

jy9-law3wF*

GEORGE J. SMITH, Auctioneer, No. 11 Chambers st.

AUCTION SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage, I will expose for sale at public vendue, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of July, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises, No. 602 West 39th st., soda-water apparatus bottling table, horses, wagons, and harness, and other chattels, in soda-water establishment at said place. GEORGE J. SMITH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 19 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership under the style of CADWALADER EVANS & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold.

CADWALADER EVANS,
JAMES O. PROUDFIT.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name and style of M. A. BULLWINKEL & BILLITZ, transacted at East Williamsburg, Long Island, was dissolved July 21, 1875, by mutual consent.

M. A. BULLWINKEL,
S. BILLITZ.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AIR SLAKED LIME,

For disinfectant purposes, for sale cheap at W. H. BROWN'S lime yard, foot of East 14th st.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS ON THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY, DUE 1904.

FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST, BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$17,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, CITY PROPERTY.—C. M. GIGNOUX, Montauk Insurance Company, No. 112 Broadway, between 11 and 12.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

THE ALBANY AND RENSSELAER IRON AND STEEL CO.'S

7 per Ct. 1st Mortgage Coupon Bonds.

Principal payable March 1, 1866, and Interest payable semi-annually, 1st March and 1st September, at office of United States Trust Company, in New-York.

The corporation is formed by the consolidation of the Albany Iron Works, located at Troy, with the well-known works of John A. Griswold & Co., consisting of the Bessemer Steel Works and the Rensselaer Iron Works, both located at Troy, and the Hudson Blast Furnace and the Fort Edward Blast Furnace. All of these properties (valued by experts at over $3,000,000) have been mortgaged to the United States Trust Company, of New-York, to secure this $1,500,000 of seven per cent. currency bonds. Besides the security of this mortgage, each bond bears the individual guarantee of Erastus Corning.

The mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund of $75,000 each six months, beginning Sept. 1, 1876, to be applied to retiring the bonds at par to be drawn for by lot at the United States Trust Company.

For sale by

BLAKE BROS. & CO., NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the time within which to prove claims before me, under Sections FIRST and FIFTH of the decree in the suit of Cooke and others, complainants, against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, defendant, is extended to the 14th day of August, 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the time within which to prove all the other claims is extended to the 27th July inst.

KENNETH G. WHITE, Master Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

TO INVESTORS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $200,000 GOOD SAFE SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS. Also, $100,000 SOUND AND DESIRABLE EIGHT PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

These bonds represent the highest grade of security, and combine perfect safety with desirable profit. For full particulars address A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY:

The entry of decree of foreclosure by the United States Circuit Court was deferred from the 13th inst. to August 4 next, at which time a decree will be entered. The undersigned have now actually deposited with them, to be used in purchasing the mortgaged premises, over $2,850,000 of First Mortgage Bonds, which is more than $1,000,000 over all other parties combined. The "Utica Plan" claim to have about $500,000; the "Opdyke Party" (J. E. Williams and others.) have about $1,250,000. The bondholders can at any time stop all seeming differences among themselves by at once sending their bonds to us in such numbers as to give us a large majority of the whole issue. Such of you as desire to do this, and greatly expedite your getting your own property into your own hands, will accomplish your wishes by at once sending your bonds to us. In addition to the $2,850,000 actually deposited with us, we represent, by written and verbal assents to our plan, we believe, more than $1,200,000 additional, making in the aggregate a clear majority of this mortgage. Any further information can be had on application to

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary, No. 25 William st.
C. H. JORDAN, HENRY AMY,
F. P. JAMES, EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
JOHN P. CROSBY,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have made requisition upon them respectively for the following payments of subscriptions to capital stock: Fifty per cent. ($12 50 per share) on or before July 31.

Twenty per cent. ($5 per share) on or before Aug. 31.

Twenty per cent. ($5 per share) on or before Sept. 30.

Payable to D. R. MANGAM, Esq., Treasurer pro tem., at the office of the National Trust Company, Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

ELLWOOD E. THORNE, President.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of certificates issued in exchange for such Eight per cent. Bonds as have all the unpaid coupons attached, will receive three per cent. or $30 per bond, on presenting the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, for the purpose of having the amount of such payment stamped thereon.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD, H. H. CAMMANN, P. M. MYERS, } Executive Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 60 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA......SAT., July 31 | BOTHNIA..WED., Aug. 11
*RUSSIA......WED., Aug. 4 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 & $100 gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at lowest rates.
STEERAGE..........................$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA...........................July 27, at noon.
NEVADA...............................Aug. 3, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA...............................Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN..........................Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING...........................Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO.................................Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, POUZOLS..............SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE..................SATURDAY, Aug. 7
FRANCE, TRUDELLE...............SATURDAY, Aug. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $35.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER AMERIQUE, FOR HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8:30 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU..............July 24 | RHEIN..............Aug. 7
MAIN................July 31 | ODER...............Aug. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin......................................$100 gold.
Second cabin.......................................60 gold.
Steerage...30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA........Sails SATURDAY, July 24, 10 A. M.
VICTORIA..........Sails SATURDAY, July 31, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO........July 27 | HINDOO..........To follow
OTHELLO..........Aug. 17 | COLOMBO..........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
AT AS...July 27
ETNA...Aug. 13

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
CLARIBEL..Aug. 3
ANDES..Aug. 21

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN...........................Saturday, July 24
GULF STREAM........................Wednesday, July 28

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....................Thursday, Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK....................Thursday, Aug. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA......................Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.............22 50
First-class passage to Augusta...................20 00
First-class to Albany..................................20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..................SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A.M.
REPUBLIC...............SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..............SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC...........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER..........Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER..........Wed., Aug. 25

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE............................Thursday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, July 24, 9 A. M. | Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
England, July 31, 3 P. M. | Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.......................THURSDAY, July 29
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED...........TUESDAY, Aug. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

ACAPULCO...................................July 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.......................................Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES,

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

Enlarged accommodations are now offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line of steamers to Albany in the addition of the large and elegant steam-boat St. John, which has been expensively decorated and improved, with special reference to this season's travel, so as to offer staterooms and unequaled comforts to the many thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting these world-renowned springs. Steamers leave Pier No. 41 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.; Saturdays at 5 P. M. Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 19th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th......6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st. 4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st. 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 23d........7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...8:00 A. M.	Friday, 23d......11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 25th......8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th. 12:00 M.
	Sunday, 25th......1:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 20th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 21st. 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 22d... 8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st. 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 23d.... 10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d.. 3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 24th.. 1:00 P. M.	Friday, 23d........4:00 P. M.
	Monday, 26th ....9:00 A. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8.30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:10 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5:20 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.; 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Strondsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P.M. train From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M. WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

EXCURSIONS.

Sunday Excursion

UP THE HUDSON,

LANDING AT YONKERS, IONA ISLAND, AND NEWBURG.

The large and elegant steamer

DEAN RICHMOND,

of "The People's Line," THOMAS POST, commander, will on SUNDAY, July 25, leave Pier No. 41 North River at 10 A. M., foot 24th st., North River, at 10:15 A. M., and Yonkers at 11 o'clock, returning after a pleasant all-day's sail.

Dinner will be served on board. Music for the occasion.

This splendid steamer will also make the following excursions during next week:

TUESDAY, July 27, to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 41 North River at 3 P. M., foot 24th st., North River, at 3:15 P. M., and Yonkers at 4 P. M., returning at a seasonable hour.

THURSDAY, July 29, to Iona Island, leaving same points and at same hours, and making same landings as on Tuesday.

SUNDAY, Aug. 1, the same fine steamer will make a grand excursion to New-Haven, Conn., leaving People's Line Pier No. 41 North River at 8:30 A. M., foot 24th st., North River, at 8:45 A. M.; also 23d st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. Each excursion accompanied by one of the celebrated brass bands of this City.

Refreshments of all kinds served on board.

Fare for each excursion, $1, round trip. Tickets can be procured at the office on Pier No. 41 North River; also at Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d st. and 5th av., at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, and at No. 623 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

EXTRA EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL TRIP ON FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

to the popular watering-place of America.

Steam-boat WILLIAM COOK,

leaving 24th st., North River, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
Franklin st., North River, at 10 15 o'clock A. M.,
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
direct for Rockaway Beach.

Owing to the great capacity of the steamer all will have ample room. Leaving Rockaway at 5:30 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCURSION ON SATURDAY, JULY 24.

The commodious pleasure steamer WILLIAM COOK, with spacious decks and broad awnings, and shady seats for all, will make a SELECT EXCURSION to THE FAR-FAMED ROCKAWAY BEACH ON SATURDAY, JULY 24.

Leaving 24th st., North River, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Leaving Franklin st., North River, at 10:15 o'clock A. M.
Leaving 23d st., East River, at 10:45 A. M.
Leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Leaving Rockaway at 4:30 P. M. Arriving in the City about 6.

Giving the passengers a fine view of the harbor and fortifications.

TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND FOUR HOURS ON THE FINEST BEACH IN AMERICA.

Tickets for this occasion will be ONE DOLLAR EACH for the round trip, and the tickets of the other boats of this line, for this day only, will not be taken. Refreshments on board.

A full brass band will be present. Every passenger guaranteed a seat and plenty of room.

ON SUNDAY TWO TRIPS TO ROCKAWAY.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P.M. Pier No. 27 E.R., 8:45 A.M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10 45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF,

GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9:15 and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:45, (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1875. Steam-boat excursion, around Staten Island to Eaglewood Grove, per steam-boat WYOMING and barge SARAH SMITH, leaving foot of East 51st st. at 8:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, lower side, at 9 A. M., and foot of West 10th st., at 10 A. M. Admission for non-members, if introduced by a member, $2 for gentleman and ladies.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ELLEN BOWLES, native County Cork, Ireland, Parish Banteer, (supposed to be in Boston, Mass.,) will be thankfully received at No. 184 13th st., Jersey City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE coupe Rockaway, one extension-top phaeton, one park phaeton, one pony phaeton; also, one T cart and one wagonette; all nearly new; used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

DARK BROWN MARE, 15 1-2 HANDS, the property of C. Aherns, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, to pay charges and keep, at auction, on FRIDAY, July 23, 1875, at Arch. Johnston's Mart, Nos. 19 to 25 13th st., near University place. Mare now at Markert's stables, No. 36 Lexington av.

INSTRUCTION.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE

Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.
Has rare advantages for music.
Grounds of unrivaled beauty.
Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten.
Also an elegant boarding-house for families.
Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.

Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING.—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

BRADFORD ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Year opens TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1875.

For admission apply to Rev. JOHN D. KINGSBURY, Secretary, Bradford, Mass.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,
Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President; or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

$357 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY SCHOOL for boys will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR FRENCH conversation, mathematics and Latin, also a lady for higher English and Kindergarten, (City;) one German, English, and mathematics, (Episcopalian;) one lady for English, Latin, drawing, and painting. Apply at Agency for Schools and Teachers, No. 67 West 35th st.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.* J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VAcancies in Schools and Academies. *Mutual Introducing Plan* in every State; salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed.

A LADY FROM PRUSSIA DESIRES TO give German lessons; terms moderate; would teach a lady or gentleman German in return for English. Address E. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OUR RETAIL STORE,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 19TH ST.,

Will be closed at 3 P. M. on Saturdays

DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD A. ROBERTSON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 5,001.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Richard A. Robertson, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of August, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of July, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS HAMILTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Thomas Hamilton, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Saugerties, N. Y., the 15th day of July, A. D. 1875.

jy23-1aw3wF CARROLL WHITAKER, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, June 24, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM TOBIAS and ARTHUR N. CLARKE, of the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, individually and as co-partners, under the firm name of Tobias & Clarke, on their own petition, by the District Court of said district. EZEKIEL Y. BELL,

1y9-1aw3wF No. 43 Wall street, New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO CHARGE.—WE GUARANTEE IN AN HOUR'S time to place satisfactorily parties desiring board. J. G. SANDS' Board Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, Gilsey Building.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NOS. 20 AND 22 East 35th st.—Transient board until Nov. 1, to parties visiting the City or wishing to locate themselves for the Winter.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; transient guest accommodation; house strictly first-class.

NO. 104 EAST 23D ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with first-class table; Summer terms; references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD—AMONG THE HIGHest peaks of the Catskills; scenery truly beautiful; trout brooks near, and mountain rambles within twenty rods; on the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad; two minutes' walk from Olive Bridge Station; seventeen miles from Rondout; four to five hours from New-York; terms $6 to $8, according to previleges. For particulars, meet me at the sales-room Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau st., to-day, (Friday,) from 11 to 2 o'clock, or address me at Shokan, Ulster County, N. Y. C. CASE.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR THE SOUND; large, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed; one hour and twenty minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12 Darien, Conn.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—LOCATION HIGH and healthy; near river; good rooms, table, shade; convenient by cars and steam-boats; a pleasant place; terms, $7 to $10. Address Mrs. G. SANDS, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y. Reference: A. J. Roe, No. 177 Broadway.

A FEW PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms at Rockaway, Long Island; twelve minutes from depot; two miles beach; terms moderate. Address Mrs. LOSEE, No. 197 Floyd st., Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT GENtleman's country residence; one hour by boat or rail; well shaded, with piazza, water-front, boating, bathing, and fishing. Address A. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT BOUND BROOK, ONE and a half hours from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; pleasant rooms; good table, &c. For particulars inquire of S. J. PARSELLS, No. 36 John st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT SING SING.—Large, airy rooms; location high, cool, and healthy; fine view of the Hudson; terms moderate; stable accommodation if required. Call on or address N. SECOR HYATT, Sing Sing.

GOOD BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE.—SEA and still bathing, fishing, boating, &c.; fine view of ocean and bay from house; perfectly healthy; near depot; good roads; terms moderate. Address J. C. HALSEY, West Hampton, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—AT BERGEN POINT, FIRST-CLASS board for a gentleman, wife, and two daughters, in a private family; house must be on or near the water with pleasant shade; give full particulars; situation, accommodations, price, and references. Address Bergen, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

CARMANSVILLE, ON THE HUDSON.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AT REASONABLE RATES.

Elevated Railroad connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.; boat from Harrison st. S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

$10 HOTEL BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE; boats and bathing-houses free; forest walks, shady shores, broad piazzas; Forest Lawn Hotel, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island; by Long Island Railroad or steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE, N. Y.—Fifty miles Erie Railway; vacant, desirable rooms; families, merchants, spend nights, Sundays; music; hops nightly; spring waters; air beneficial to health. DAVISON & CO., Proprietors.

PALMER HOUSE, NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—Now open. For particulars apply to Mrs. R. PALMER.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—J. BUTLER WRIGHT and LIVINGSTON K. MILLER as surviving Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of James Bogert, deceased, plaintiffs, against CARL HABEL, Charles Kienzle, and Margaretha Kienzle, his wife, John W. Miller, Elisha Bloomer, Albon Man, Solomon Jessuren, James Mulry, Frederick Riehl, and Philip Dutro, David E. Hawkins, and Franz Keilbach, George Busson, and Eugene A. Fuchs, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 25, 1875.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated May 25, 1875.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Jy16-1aw6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS K. TRIPLER plaintiff, against AMELIA ADAMSON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—(Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-one 37-100 dollars, with interest from the sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1875.

McDANIEL, LUMMIS & SOUTHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1875.

McDANIEL, LUMMIS, & SOUTHER,
jy9—1aw6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SMYTH, ANNA M. T.—SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CLARENCE WARDEN, plaintiff, against ANNA M. T. SMYTH, wife of William B. Smyth, the said WILLIAM B. SMYTH, EDWARD ANNAN, JOHN W. ANDREAS, and JOHN PERRY, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber at his office, number 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated, July 14, 1875. CHARLES E. STRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney, 68 Wall street, N. Y. City.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the said City, on the 14th day of July, 1875.

CHARLES E. STRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy16-1aw7wF

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ISAAC J. STRUBLE, IRA BRAINARD, JULIUS VOTTER, and CHARLES T. BARTLETT, plaintiffs, against GEORGE O. KELSEY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been this day filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-one cents, with interest from the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, June 18, 1875.

WILSON & WALLIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy16-1aw6wF*

PROPOSALS.

TO BOILER MAKERS.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1875.

Proposals for building a boiler for the Light-house tender "Geranium," will be received at this office until noon of the 28th day of July, 1875, when they will be publicly opened.

Plans with specifications can be seen at this office, at the office of the Light-house Inspector, No. 209 South 6th st., Philadelphia, at the office of C. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, New-York, where such further information as may be desired can be obtained.

Each proposal should be enveloped, sealed and indorsed "Proposal for building a boiler for the Light-house tender 'Geranium,'" and then placed in another envelope which should be addressed to "The Light-house Board, Washington, D. C." If sent by mail, it should be post-paid. JOHN G. WALKER, Naval Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,

THE TROUBADOURS.

in their comic absurdity entitled

PATCHWORK.

Preceding which every evening the delightful comedietta,

TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..................................Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

And

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST, MR. J. LEVY,

who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.

Change of programme every night.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, July 23, at 8.

Overture, Triomphale..............................Rubinstein
Waltz, Soldier's Dances.............................Lanner
Nordish Suite...Hamerick
Overture, Tannhauser..................................Wagner
Andante Cantabile, Op. 97.........................Beethoven
Fantasie Caprice...Vieuxtemps
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 3........................Liszt
Ballet Music, Faust.......................................Gounod
Ave Maria...Schubert
Waltz, On the beautiful Blue Danube..........Strauss
March, Persian...Strauss

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Coolest theatre in the City. Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, $1.

Tenth week of Robinson's Operas Bouffes.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF CHILPERIC.

The Umbrella Dance encored nightly.

THE ROSE OF AUVERGNE.

Strong casts, new scenery, dresses, and appointments.

See the Parisian Grotesque Quadrille.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..................................Manager

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES,

1875.

FIRST MEETING.

SATURDAY, July 24,
TUESDAY, July 27,
THURSDAY, July 29,
SATURDAY, July 31,
TUESDAY, Aug. 3.

SECOND MEETING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, Aug. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone, even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A LADY WILL SELL AT $75 A CHICKERING rosewood pianoforte, in perfect order, sweet tone, including box for shipping. Call at No. 28 East 3d st., between 2d av. and Bowery.

"OLE BULL" VIOLINS AND "HUMMING BIRD" Pianos, Patent Violin Chin-rests; genuine "Ole Bull" Strings, 25 cents. Catalogues free. MUSICAL AGENCY, No. 24 West 14th st.

PIPE ORGANS—ONE SECOND-HAND, SIX STOPS, $400; St. Cecilia organ, new, $500; parlor organ, new, $550; chapel organ, $1,500; one Esty organ, pipe front. H. L. ROOSEVELT, No. 40 West 18th st.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM ST.

CASH CAPITAL............................$200,000
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1875..............256,000

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable July 31, 1875. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 151 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1875.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 3, 1875. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date. R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. is payable on demand. SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it. LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875. WILLIAM H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

and

PUBLISHERS OF THE EXCELSIOR DIARIES FOR 1876.

Also,

Manufacturers of Leather Goods and Importing Stationers, Nos. 123 and 125 William st., Between Fulton and John sts. NEW-YORK.

HENRY KIGGINS,
CHAS. P. TOOKER,
ISAAC C. KIGGINS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN TRANSMISSION BY MAIL, TWO PROMissory notes—Note of Ogden & Co., dated May 1, 1875, three months, payable at National Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York, $780 53; note of Deilmann & Funck, dated April 26, 1875, three months, payable at West Side Bank, New-York, for $150 93, both to the order of Wildey & Larmour, and not indorsed by them. Payment of the above has been stopped, and parties holding or finding said notes will be suitably rewarded by returning same to the office of R. H. & L. TAYLOR, Jr., No. 70 10th av., New-York. WILDEY & LARMOUR.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 44,255, ISSUED BY THE Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

THE COMPANY CENSURED FOR NOT EMPLOYING COMPETENT MEN TO OPERATE THE ROAD—THE SUPERINTENDENT AND TRAIN-MASTER EXONERATED.

The inquiry into the cause of the death of the victims of the South-side Railroad of Long Island disaster, was resumed yesterday before Coroner Hicks, at Far Rockaway, and in the afternoon the case was given to the jury. The question at issue appeared to be whether the Railroad Company was responsible for the disaster, or whether the blame lay with Conductor Hibbard, who was killed on the train from Brooklyn to Rockaway. There were several witnesses examined, but a good deal of the testimony had not a very important bearing on the question under investigation. District Attorney Downing conducted the examination, but a great deal of latitude was allowed to other persons interested in the matter of asking questions. Mr. Hibbard, the father of Conductor Hibbard, was present, and appeared anxious to ward off any imputation against his deceased son. The question was also in issue as to whether both Conductors Hibbard and Holdridge had not improperly utilized the five minutes which were allowed for possible difference in time between the two stations. Part of the evidence also affected the practical management of the railroad, and that of Superintendent Barton bore pretty severely against the General Manager, Mr. Poppenhusen.

Mr. John J. Barr, train-master of the company, was recalled in the first instance, and was examined in respect to the business experience of the President and Vice President. He said that the President did not take any active part in the railroad management; he did not know whether he was an experienced man; the Vice President's functions related more to financial matters and contracts than the running of the road; the general manager, Mr. Poppenhusen, he understood to have been acquainted with the Flushing and North-side Railroad for five or six years; the Superintendent, he believed, had power to discharge men; he was aware that an engineer named Smith Platt, who had been running on the road, was taken off, but he did not know the circumstances connected with his discharge; he had not received any notice of the discharge of this man; it was no part of his business; his understanding of the practical operation of the matter was that the master mechanic had power to discharge and hire engineers; Smith Platt was running No. 10 engine; witness heard that he had been discharged for letting his tender-box burn; he was an experienced railroad engineer; he had known his successor, Ashmead, to run both regular and irregular trains, and he was always considered a good, safe man; he had been running a regular passenger train as an extra man previous to the accident. Witness was asked why he did not employ extra brakemen to put on that train, and he replied that he had no authority; he made use that day of all the men at his disposal; if the incompetency of any man was brought to his notice, it would be his duty to take him off and report to the Superintendent; if engineers who did not understand the process of "sawing by," (that is, passing when the train overlapped the switch,) their duty would be to stop the trains and send on a flag.

SUPERINTENDENT BARTON RECALLED.

Superintendent Barton was recalled and questioned relative to the knowledge of the superior officers of the railroad concerning its practical working. He answered that he did not think they had such knowledge; Mr. Poppenhusen, the general manager, would have a right to give him instructions as to the practical working of the line; he had known him to give instructions for the running of trains outside the regulations of the company; he had heard that Mr. A. T. Stewart was once on a special train with Mr. Poppenhusen going out to Garden City, and had something to do with the running of the train, in consequence of which an accident was imminent; it was averted, however, by some of the train hands; the general manager, witness said, had given orders concerning the extra working of men and giving them extra pay; this tended to dissatisfy men; witness had spoken to the Vice President, and told him that unless there was less interference on the part of Mr. Poppenhusen he would leave the road, for he did not consider him a proper man to interfere with his business; the master mechanic, he said, had power to discharge engineers, subject to the Superintendent's approval. Witness was not aware of Smith Platt's discharge. Witness had been connected with railroads for twenty-four years, and had occupied the position of Superintendent of other roads; if the General Manager should insist upon his discharging a man it would be his duty to do so, but he never liked to discharge a man without some reason; the General Manager figured up the time table and submitted it to him, and if they disagreed about it, witness generally had his own way in the matter. After the accident Mr. Poppenhusen ran the train back to Bushwick out of time; there was no particular regulation for caring for the wounded in case of accident, but he did not think that any railroad would refuse to do so; he had made inquiries, and he could not learn anything of such a refusal.

Dr. Auerbach asked, by permission of the Coroner, whether if there had been a telegraph operator at Woodsburg the accident might not have been avoided? Witness answered that it might, but he did not suppose that it would; if one train had lain at Woodsburg and had learned that the other train was fifteen minutes late, it would have been their duty to go on, according to the rules and regulations, and it would have been the duty of the other train to go back; the trains were running by the time-table, not by telegraph.

TESTIMONY OF OTHER WITNESSES.

Adam Rice, examined by the District Attorney: He was on board the train going to Rockaway at the time of the accident; there was no warning but the whistle; it was blown three times, and then the train struck; after the accident, a lady, named Mrs. Stancliffe, told him that she heard the train coming; that she begged them not to go on, and that they replied they were going whether or no; this was about ten minutes after the accident.

Charles B. Brown testified that he was on the train from Rockaway to Brooklyn at the time of the accident; he got on the train at Ebridge; it was seven minutes of 2 o'clock by his time when the train started from Rockaway; he had set his watch by Benedict's time on Saturday; witness is himself a watch-maker, and works at Bouquin Brothers', Maiden lane, New-York; the accident occurred immediately after the whistle was sounded; he heard no discussion among the passengers while the train stopped at Rockaway.

Superintendent Barton asked if the train remained long after he looked at his watch, and he replied that he thought it started just as he was returning the watch to his pocket; there was, he said, no length of time intervening.

Mr. William Youngblood, of Jamaica, a correspondent of the Brooklyn *Union*, testified that he was present on the 5th of July at Rockaway; he arrived at the place of the accident about 4 P. M.; found the dead had been removed to Lockwood Grove, also one of the wounded; he saw Mr. Finn, the fireman, without anybody to attend to him; his wounds were gaping; he talked with persons there with respect to the accident; he ascertained from the engineer of Conductor Hibbard's train that he had started running on time; he interviewed several passengers; they were very indignant and made several threats; they complained of the carelessness of the company; he interviewed Mrs. Stancliffe among others; witness read his notes of the interview, which made Mrs. Stancliffe say, in effect, that she protested against the train going out, as she heard the other train coming and feared an accident; he remained, he said, till 9 o'clock, and did not see any of the wounded cared for, nor the dead attended to. His theory of the accident was that the time at Bushwick and at South Eighth street was at variance. He learned, he said, at the depot that Manager Poppenhusen had started the train. Witness read his notes in support of this theory, in which Mr. Poppenhusen was severely attacked.

Mr. George M. Disher, of Woodsburg, who was formerly connected with railways in Scotland, testified that he was on the train from Brooklyn on the day of the accident; he left South Eighth street at 12:32 o'clock and got off at Woodsburg at 1:11; he believed Hibbard to be a very careful man and very zealous; he believed he could make the distance between Woodsburg and Rockaway in nine minutes.

To a Juror—I timed my watch with the clock in the station, and I think there was about half a minute between them; I don't know whether I was too fast or too slow.

Smith Platt testified that he had been an engineer between twelve and fourteen years; he was on Conductor Hibbard's train; he had been discharged, but he rode on the train with Mr. Ashmead, his successor, as far as Bushwick; he said to Hibbard at Jamaica that he [Hibbard] was getting behind, and that he would have to lay off at Woodsburg.

A juror asked if he could make the distance between Woodsburg and Rockaway in nine minutes, and he answered that if his engine were making steam free, he could, but he would not like to attempt it with seven cars; he thought two brakemen sufficient for the train on that day; he was afterward pressed on the subject, and said that three brakemen would be necessary under the circumstances.

John Cooper, a brakeman, said that he was on Hibbard's train on the 5th of July, but in the capacity of a passenger; he had a talk with Hibbard in the baggage car; nothing occurred to arouse his suspicions that they were running off time; half way, however, between Lawrence and Rockaway, Hibbard appeared to be excited, pulled out his watch frequently, and muttered "Hurry up—hurry up;" when the engine whistled for brakes, Hibbard looked out and said that they were coming; he then ran from the baggage car into the smoking car, and witness followed him; they were in the smoking car when the collision took place.

Mr. William H. Hibbertson testified that he was on the train that left Jamaica a little after 1 o'clock on the day of the accident; he was in the fourth car from the engine, in the centre of the car; the car came to a stand-still, not violently, but in a way sufficient to cause apprehension; when he went forward, he first realized that human life had been lost.

Charles Coates, the brakeman on Holdrige's train on the 5th July, was next called, and was examined as to the time of starting from Rockaway. He supposed the time to be 1:55 P. M., but did not know that of his own knowledge.

Augustus Smith was at the scene of the accident after the occurrence, and helped to get the people out of the wreck; he took the wives of the people who were killed to his house; he applied to two of he conductors to take the bodies back to Brooklyn, but they refused; he had heard an order from Mr. Barr to have the bodies removed, and he told the conductor of it, but still they refused; Mr. Harris, the agent at Lawrence, said that he was not going to stay up all night to watch the bodies, and that he was not paid to do so by the company.

This closed the evidence.

District Attorney Downing then briefly explained their duties to the jury. They were to act without fear or favor, and without bias or prejudice. The public had a right to look to them to act in this way. They were to determine which train was out of time and which was in time, also whether there was a sufficient number of brakemen; and they were also to express without fear or favor their opinion of the management of the company so far as it contributed to this accident. It was not necessary, he explained, that they should find a unanimous verdict.

THE VERDICT.

The jury, which consisted of only eleven members, retired at 3:45 P. M., and at 7:30 o'clock returned with the following verdict:

July 22, 1875.—State of New-York, County of Queens.—Inquisition taken at B. C. Mott's Hotel, Far Rockaway, Long Island, on July 5, 8, 13, and 22, before John R. Hicks, Coroner of said county, upon view of the bodies of P. C. Piffer, W. B. Mott, John Ehlers, William H. Gould, J. M. Hibberd, Philip Hartman, Bruno Thurman, and William Finn, then and there lying dead at Rockaway Station, upon the oaths of Pliny Doughty, foreman, Joseph McKenna, James Minnaugh, Charles Carroll, Edward F. Maher, Daniel Mott, Samuel J. Horton, J. A. Wood, Charles Pettit, Dewitt Barker, good and lawful men of the said county, who being duly summoned and sworn to inquire into all the circumstances attending the death of the said persons, and by whom the said death was produced, and in what manner and when and where the said persons came to their death, do say upon their oaths aforesaid that Conductors Holdridge and Hibbard were running their trains on time which did not belong to either of them, according to the rules and regulations of the company, and we hereby severely censure the railroad company in not employing good and competent men or a sufficient number to operate the road safely, also in not having approved brakes attached to the cars, and in altering their time table on a public holiday; also, putting as general manager over the road an inexperienced man, with power to direct and control Superintendent Barton and Train-master Barr; and we, the undersigned, exonerate Superintendent Barton and Train-master Barr from all blame.

In witness whereof, the jurors aforesaid have to this inquisition set their hands and seal, on the day of the date hereof, July 22, 1875.

Charles A. Carroll, Edward F. Maher, Samuel J. Horton, Daniel Mott, James Minnaugh, Dewitt Barker.
JOHN R. HICKS, Coroner.

A minority verdict was signed by five of the jurors, but it agreed with that of the majority in every particular, except that it did not in any way inculpate Conductor Holdridge, but laid the blame on Hibbard, who, it stated, should have lain at Woodsburg, inasmuch as he was running on time which was not his.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.

THE "TRIAL" OF SUPERINTENDENT FOLK—HIS ACCUSERS THE JUDGES.

Mr. John Folk, who has been for over a quarter of a century in command of the Brooklyn Police, and who has been connected with the force almost since his boyhood, was yesterday placed on trial by the newly-appointed Democratic Police Commissioners for neglect of duty and general incompetency. Mr. Folk, as is well known, is a Republican, although during his long connection with the Police Department he has never himself taken nor permitted any one under him to take any active part in politics. When the Democratic Commissioners came into power they announced boldly that they would remove Mr. Folk and a number of other officers connected with the Department, to make way for Democrats. Finding that they could not do so legally, one of them, Mr. John Pyburn, preferred charges against the Superintendent. The trial of these charges commenced yesterday, at the Brooklyn Central Office, Commissioner Pyburn, who made the charges, acting as one of the Judges. Commissioner Briggs occupied the chair, and overruled almost every objection raised by Mr. Folk's counsel without regard to its legality. Commissioner Hurt, who, although a Northern man, was a strong rebel sympathizer during the war, and even talked of getting up a company to fight against the Union, sat silently by, with his long hair flowing down over his shoulders. Whatever the merit of the charges, the manner in which the trial was conducted by the Police Commissioners yesterday leads to the belief that a fair opportunity will not be afforded Mr. Folk to vindicate himself. Commission Briggs in the most peremptory manner overruled every objection raised by ex-Judge Troy, counsel for Superintendent Folk, and a young man named Barrett who appeared for the Commissioners, asked questions either from ignorance or design which compelled the detectives to give the names of men suspected of committing serious crimes. This course of action has, as might be expected, destroyed a very excellent chance which existed of arresting the suspected parties. Last evening one of the detectives expected to get information which would lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the Long Island Bank robbery and the robbery of Heaney, the pawnbroker. There is reason to believe that both robberies were committed by the same persons, and as this fact was brought out in evidence and the names of parties given, an opportunity is afforded the criminals to escape. This young man, Barrett, was allowed to contradict the testimony of his own witnesses and to conduct his side of the examination altogether without reference to the rules of law governing the taking of testimony.

The rulings were made by Commissioner Briggs, who, even in his own party, is known as "Old Granny Briggs," and who was placed in his present position by Boss McLaughlin because he has absolutely no will of his own, and can be depended on to do exactly as he is told. During the proceeding the room was crowded with Democratic politicians, who did not scruple to confidently assert, in the choice slang they usually adopt, "that old man Folk will be bounced anyhow."

Superintendent Folk sat with his counsel, ex-Judge Troy, at a table in front of the Commissioners. When Commissioner Briggs announced that the board was ready to hear the case, (the charges have already been published in THE TIMES,) Judge Troy objected to Commissioner Pyburn, who made the charges, sitting as Judge. The objection was overruled.

Detective Folk was the first witness called. He related how he arrested William H. Neevis on the 21st of March without a State warrant. Neevis was charged with robbery in London, and he was handed over to a London detective. The witness said that Gen. Jourdan approved of the manner in which the arrest was made. He next detailed the efforts made by him to detect the persons who robbed the Long Island Bank.

Judge Troy maintained that Superintendent Folk was not responsible for the acts of his officers after they left his sight, having received their directions from him. He had no objection to the directions of the Superintendent being given.

Mr. Barrett maintained that the Superintendent should have kept himself informed with reference to the doings of the officers, and that he was responsible for their acts. Failing in this, he had violated the rules, and was amenable to charges.

The witness next told how he searched for the Heaney robbers, and he testified further that in all these cases he reported to the Superintendent that he had done his best to perform the work assigned to him.

Sergt. Charles Frost testified to entries in the blotter relative to these cases, and said that his men got instructions to leave no stone unturned to detect the burglars of the Long Island Bank. The Superintendent knew what was being done. When the Heaney robbery was reported the Superintendent was sick. The witness investigated the Hardigan murder case, and reported in writing to the Superintendent.

At the time of the murder Detectives O'Brien and Corr were detailed to work it up. The last report from this case was received at head-quarters three or four weeks ago. In relation to the Schute case, there was no detective especially detailed; all of them were told to keep a sharp look-out for the would-be assassin.

Inspector Waddy testified that he was in the Superintendent's office when Neevis was brought to head-quarters. At this point the case was adjourned for a week, one of the Commissioners wanting to go out of town.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Stephen Richards, of Toronto, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Prof. C. H. F. Peters, of Hamilton College, is at the Hoffman House.

M. Chevalier, French Consul General at Quebec; ex-Congressman James K. Moorehead, of Pittsburg, and C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army; ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Mayor N. F. Graves, of Syracuse, and Assemblyman James Mackin, of Fishkill, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A MISSING CLERK.

Inquiries were made yesterday at the Coroners' office in regard to the fate of Acton C. Price, aged twenty-four years, who is a clerk in the counting-room of Phelps, Dodge & Co., No. 19 Cliff street. On Wednesday he hired a boat at Communipaw to go fishing, and yesterday the boat was found in North River off One Hundred and Fifty-second street, and in it the clothes and fishing tackle of the missing man. His anxious friends fear that he went into the water to have a swim and was accidentally drowned. Young Price has a large circle of warm and influential friends, who are naturally very anxious to know his fate, but up to the hour the Coroners' office was closed for the day, no body had been found in either of the rivers or the bay, and nothing whatever was known concerning the case.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CASE OF TWEED.

BELIEF THAT JUDGE DONOHUE'S DECISION WILL BE REVERSED—NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

There were no new developments yesterday in the suits of the people against Tweed and others for the recovery of a portion of the money stolen from the City Treasury under the Ring régime. Everything is in abeyance until the order for a bill of particulars in the Tweed suit is disposed of by the General Term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Stoutenburgh, law partner of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, said yesterday that he had no doubt in his mind that the decision of Justice Donohue would be reversed when the matter was argued before the higher court. Justice Donohue, he said, had had ample time to consider the motion for the bill of particulars, and had granted the order without giving any opinion of weight to explain why he had done so. He believed that the Justice would not be sustained in his decision. In answer to a question as to whether or not the argument on the appeal would be delayed until October, Mr. Stoutenburgh said that it might be made sooner, as it was probable that the Governor might be called upon to order an extra term of the General Term of the court in August, if such action was deemed necessary by the prosecution.

Mr. Dudley Field, of the firm of Field & Deyo, attorneys for Tweed, stated that the lawyers for the defense were waiting for the bill of particulars demanded by the court, and would take no further steps until that matter was settled. He did not believe that the appeal from Justice Donohue's decision could be argued until the meeting of the General Term of the Supreme Court in October, unless Gov. Tilden ordered an extra General Term. He was not advised, he said, as to whether or not the prosecution intended to apply for an extra term. The Governor, he said, could order one without any application being made if he saw fit. He was not prepared to say what the defense would do in the event of the reversal of Justice Donohue's decision. He was well satisfied with the position of his client's case at present. Messrs. David Dudley Field and W. O. Bartlett, counsel for Tweed, are absent from the City, the former being at Stockbridge Mass., and the latter at his country residence.

The report that ex-Senator Matthew H. Carpenter has been retained as counsel for the prosecution of the Ring suits is not confirmed at the Bureau of Municipal Correction. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham informed a TIMES reporter the other day that he knew nothing about it, and that the statement in the newspapers that Mr. Carpenter was to be employed in the Ring suits was news to him.

THE BOOK-SELLERS' EXCHANGE.

BUSINESS INCREASING RAPIDLY—NEW FIRMS REPRESENTED.

The sales at the Book-sellers' Exchange yesterday were larger than those of any two previous days combined. Several of the heavy dealers from abroad who have heretofore been looking around, making up their minds what they would do, and finding out who were going to give them the best terms, began yesterday to make their purchases, and the consequence was a very heavy trade on the part of the large houses like the Harpers, Appletons and Lippincotts. The dealers in stationery and manufactured goods, owing to the fact that the Exchange is held too early in the season, have not sold so heavily as they would had it been held a month later, but they express themselves satisfied. Several new firms were represented in the sellers' department yesterday, among whom were Henry Levy & Son, importers of European fancy goods and stationery; Calm & Zinn, fine pocket-books, bill-books, card-cases, &c.; H. B. Nims & Co., school, juvenile, and miscellaneous books, globes, and soap-stone pencils; Baker, Pratt & Co., school and miscellaneous books, and Martin Taylor, of Buffalo, mercantile copying-books, school and church books, and writing fluid. The new names appearing on the register were as follows: John B. Flagler, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; O. O. Wells, Riverhead, N. Y.; E. J. Goodrich, Oberlin, Ohio; Pennfield, Whipple & Co., Hillsdale, Miss.; George C. Allis, Birmingham, Conn.; L. G. Wetmore, Rochester, N. Y.; L. E. Walker, Warsaw, N. Y.; W. A. Ingham, Cleveland, Ohio; G. E. Adams, Boston, Mass.; William F. Adams, Springfield, Mass.; A. E. Adams, Cambridgeport, Conn.; Rufus Ogden, Keyport, N. Y.; J. K. Gill, Portland, Oregon; Henry S. Clauder, Bethlehem, Penn.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Iowa; J. H. Reed, Mansfield, Ohio; J. E. Udell, St. Louis, Mo.; William Sturgis, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. E. Pryor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Ironsmith, Reading, Penn.; M. J. Reigel, Reading, Penn.; J. H. Duhl, Allentown, Penn.; J. M. Ward, Jacksonville, Ill.

One of the events of the week will be a dinner at the St. James Hotel this evening, at 7 o'clock, at which all the members of the trade are invited to be present. About 150 tickets have already been disposed of. The committee having the matter in charge consists of the following-named gentlemen: Charles A. Clapp, Benjamin H. Ticknor, Walter S. Appleton, Robert Porter, and Joseph Knight.

In the early part of the afternoon yesterday, business in the stationery department being dull, some of the wags at the Exchange succeeded in causing some excitement by introducing pretended buyers to one or two of the more unwary dealers. First, Mr. Gurney, a photographer, was brought in and introduced as a representative of the firm of Gurney & Son, of Omaha, Neb., and he succeeded in ordering a large bill of centennial note-paper from Mr. Bainbridge, of the firm of Porter & Bainbridge, and similar bills from several others before the joke was discovered. Then one of the dealers from the stationery department was properly disguised and taken down into the book department and introduced to Mr. Lothrop, of the Boston firm of D. Lothrop & Co. He succeeded in hoaxing Mr. Lothrop completely, and, although there were hundreds of the bookmen around him, enjoying the trick, he did not understand it for some time. On discovering the joke, Mr. Lothrop was loudly applauded and called upon for a speech, which he made, thanking the gentlemen heartily for this attention.

QUICK TRANSIT.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION ON THE GREENWICH STREET ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Mayor Wickham and the Rapid-transit Commissioners proceeded by special cars along the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad, from the Battery to Thirty-sixth street, on a tour of inspection. They were accompanied by the Directors and officers of the road, by whom they were invited to make the trip, so as to judge of the practical working of the line. Though the cars do not at present run above Thirty-fourth street, the new line, which is in course of construction to Sixty-first street, and which the company expect to have completed by the 1st of October, is already finished up to Thirty-sixth street, and the Commissioners expressed themselves well satisfied, especially with this portion of the line. The company has applied to the Commissioners for permission to continue the road from Bowling green along State street to South Ferry, and also for the privilege of connecting the line with the Grand Central Depot at Forty-second street. After returning to the depot at the Battery, the Commissioners walked down to the South Ferry to inspect the proposed route between these two points. Though the Commissioners have not expressed any opinion officially in respect to the request of the company for permission to construct the new routes, it is understood that they will grant the required permission at their meeting to-day.

The Commissioners received a communication yesterday from Mr. William Rumbel, accompanied by a plan for an elevated railroad; also one from Mr. Joseph Woodward.

A WIFE ATTEMPTS TO POISON HER HUSBAND.

John Terrell is a laborer, and resides with his wife, Mary, at No. 532 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. The woman is addicted to drink, and has many times been beaten by her husband for that failing. On Tuesday night Terrell returned to his home after work and found his wife drunk. He beat her severely with a leather belt. The following evening, while at supper, Mrs. Terrell handed her husband a mug of tea. After putting some sugar in the mug he tasted the tea and found it bitter. He threw the mug and its contents out in the yard. Suspecting that his wife had made an attempt to poison him, Terrell made an investigation, and found that the sides of the mug were covered with a paste, which he subsequently discovered to be rat poison. He further ascertained that his wife had purchased a quantity of rat poison from a druggist. Before Justice Walsh yesterday morning Terrel made affidavit to the above facts. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs. Terrell, and this morning she will be brought up for examination.

THE TUG-BOAT VICTIMS.

An inquest will be commenced to-morrow morning in the case of John Mahony, the fireman of the tug-boat Silas O. Pierce, who was fatally scalded on Wednesday evening, as narrated in THE TIMES of yesterday. A jury has been summoned to meet at the Morgue at 10 o'clock. It is believed, however, that the proceedings of the day will embrace nothing more than the formality of viewing the body, which is required by law, and that this having been done, the examination of witnesses to determine the cause of the disaster will be adjourned until some day next week, probably Tuesday or Wednesday. The inquest will also include the case of David Kellar, who died yesterday from injuries received in the explosion. When he was received in Bellevue Hospital the surgeons pronounced his injuries to be severe but not immediately dangerous. The event, however, has shown that the surgeons were mistaken, as Kellar died only a few hours after Mahony. The explosion having had two victims, it is the intention of the Coroner to make a thorough inquiry into the cause of the disaster. To do this will cause the inquest to be most thorough, and it is probable that a large number of witnesses will be summoned and examined. Orders have been issued to the local Board of Inspectors, by Capt. Addison Low, United States Supervising Inspector of Steam Boilers for the Second District, for a full investigation to be made into the causes of the explosion which occurred on Wednesday evening on board the steamer Silas O. Pierce, on the Hudson River, off Fourteenth street. According to the certificate of inspection of the steamer for 1874, she was built at Athens, N. Y., in 1863, measured 129 15-100 tons, and was allowed to carry 100 passengers. The boiler was provided with two safety valves, with an aggregate area of thirty-one square inches, one of them being a Government-locked valve, with an area of twelve square inches, set to blow off at a pressure of thirty-five pounds. In the inspection, a hydrostatic pressure of forty-seven pounds to the square inch was applied, and permission was given to carry as much as thirty-five pounds of steam.

DISREPUTABLE HOUSES BROKEN UP.

CONCERT SALOONS CLOSED AND THE PROPRIETORS ARRESTED—A GAMING-HOUSE ABOLISHED.

Under the direction of Excise Commissioner Stiner, the Police made a descent last night on a number of low concert saloons along the Bowery, which for years past have disgraced that thoroughfare, and have been allowed to flourish without molestation. The saloons in question are, with one or two exceptions, situated in the basements of buildings, and are the nightly resort of vile and disorderly characters. They all have female waiters, women of very low character, who combine prostitution with their occupation of waiting upon the customers who frequent these disreputable establishments. Thirteen proprietors of these low dens were arrested last evening for violating the provisions of the Excise law in selling liquor without the license required by law. The keepers of these places applied to the Board of Excise for licenses, but the Commissioners, determined to break up the vile establishments, rejected their applications. They, however, continued to sell liquor without license, and hence their arrest. Commissioner Stiner instructed the Inspectors of Excise to obtain evidence against these places, and, upon receiving reports from Inspectors Wendover, Forbes, Jackson, Newbury, Robinson, Weeks, and Brady, made formal complaint to Capt. Ulman, of the Tenth Precinct Police. Last evening a number of policemen, in plain clothes, were detailed to arrest the proprietors against whom complaint had been made, and they succeeded in arresting the following named persons: Charles O'Neil, No. 203 Bowery; John H. Buck, No. 37½ Bowery; Frederick Stauers, No. 23 Bowery; John Mousee, No. 91 Bowery; Samuel Batchellor, No. 33 Bowery; John F. Schroeder, No. 23½ Bowery; Alois Wendling, No. 81 Rivington street; James Smith, No 31 Bowery; George Werfelman, No. 15 Bowery; Charles Medsoff, No. 11 Bowery; Charles Baker, No. 17 Bowery; Henry Schoenmeyer, No. 102 Canal street; Louis Bechle, No. 25 Bowery. These men were all locked up at the Eldridge Street Police Station, and their establishments were closed. They will be arraigned to-day before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, for examination. Should the Magistrate hold them for trial, the papers will be sent to the Grand Jury at once. The maximum penalty for a violation of the Excise law is one year's imprisonment and $250 fine.

About 11 o'clock last night Roundsman Warlow and a squad of detectives from the Central Office entered the gaming house No. 105 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, and succeeded in arresting Henry Graham, the reputed proprietor, and nine others who were found playing "faro" in the place. The room in which the gambling is carried on is situated on the second floor above the liquor store of Sharkey & Parks. On last Friday night Capt. McCullough, of the Seventeenth Precinct, visited the establishment, and cleaned it out. The habitues of the place it was evident did not expect another visit from the Police so soon, as they gathered there last night in force. So intent were the gamblers upon their game that the visit of the detectives took them by surprise. The Police seized $10 28 in currency which was on the table, also a large number of chips and other gaming paraphernalia. The prisoners were all locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to court to-day.

THE FREDRICKS SUICIDE.

FURTHER FACTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASE—THE RESULT OF THE INQUEST.

Wednesday evening it was reported at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house that a man was dying at No. 388 Bowery, from a dose of morphine taken with the intention of committing suicide. The Police found upon investigating the case that the man was one George Fredricks, forty-eight years of age, and upon being questioned he said that he had taken the morphine for the purpose of destroying his life, in order to avoid death from starvation. Further inquiries resulted in showing that he was an employe of the American Fire Detector Company, of which his brothers are the managers, and the office of which is at No. 388 Bowery. Everything possible was done to save the life of the unfortunate man, but without success, as he died soon after the case was reported. Early yesterday morning a letter left by the deceased was taken to the residence of Coroner Woltman, for the reason that it was in an envelope, and addressed to the Coroner, and handed to that official by a person who was supposed to be one of the brothers, but who was reticent in regard to the deceased and his troubles. The letter was as follows:

JULY 21. 1875.

DEAR SIR: I do this thing with my eyes wide open, and all my senses about me. I do it simply to avoid starvation, which I believe is inevitable if I stay in the world. Since Monday noon I have eaten but one meal. I have taken nearly —— grains of morphine in the form of pills made by myself some years ago. Let no one persuade you I am insane. On the contrary I never had my senses more perfectly in my life. I do this act for the purpose of pleasing my oldest brother, who, as President and Treasurer of this company, owes me a large amount of money which he does not wish to pay. There need be no post-mortem, as I have fully explained the cause of my death. Very respectfully,
GEORGE FREDRICKS.

This letter, which was not addressed to any particular person, was written in a large, firm hand, and did not show the slightest trace of any agitation in the writer. The interest in the case was greatly increased when it was discovered that the deceased was a brother of Charles D. Fredricks, the well-known photographer at No. 587 Broadway, who is also the President of the American Fire Detector Company. The reference in the letter of the deceased was to this brother.

Mr. Charles D. Fredricks gave a flat denial to the statements contained in the letter of his brother. The Detector Company, it appears, has not been meeting its expenses of late, and Mr. Fredricks has been advancing money from his private means to meet bills which must be paid, such as rent and the wages of mechanics. The deceased was acting as Secretary, and the company was in arrears to him some $300 for salary. This debt, Mr. C. D. Fredricks states, he was paying individually as fast as he could. On Saturday last he sent money as usual to pay the hands, when his brother George got an idea that he had advanced an employe a week's salary, which should have been given to him. Charles declares that nothing of the kind was done, and he believes from this fact that his brother's imagination had become morbid. This impression is strengthened in his mind by the statements of his brother about his wanting for food, which he says are wholly untrue. He says he had his meals regularly, and was in the habit of taking a lunch home with him when getting his breakfast. This he did on the day of his death, and the lunch being found in his room untasted, it is believed he purposely abstained from food in order that the morphine might work more surely. On the afternoon of the day of his death he sent a package and a letter to the house of his brother, L. D. Fredricks. This letter has not been furnished to the public, nor is it important that it should be, for it is known that it contained an announcement of his intention to commit suicide. As soon as he received this letter Mr. L. D. Fredricks hastened to No. 388 Bowery and knocked at his brother's room. Receiving no answer, but seeing there was a light in the room he burst open the door and found his brother George lying down, physically weak, but wholly conscious. He asked him what was the matter, when George answered that he had determined to take his life because he did not get $50 to take home on Saturday. L. D. Fredericks replied that he need not do that, as he would give him $50. George answered that it was too late, as he had taken morphine and was sure to die. On hearing this the brother hastened for a physician, and returned in few minutes with Dr. Lindsay. But the suicide was correct, for it was too late, as all remedies were fruitless, and he shortly died. To these statements Mr. C. D. Fredricks adds that there were other things preying upon his brother's mind, the chief of which was the conduct of a son, who is in California. This son, he said, is doing well, and had promised to extend pecuniary help to his father, but had never done so.

These are in substance the facts of the case, as given in the letter of the deceased and the statement of his brother. The inquest did not make the matter any clearer. The case was ended by a verdict of death from suicide, and the surrender of the body to the relatives for burial.

THE LONG ISLAND CITY DEFALCATION.

Since the publication yesterday of the defalcation of John Horan, the Treasurer of Long Island City, much of the secrecy which has been maintained about the transaction seems to have been removed, and many of the details have come to light. The partial report of the accountants sets forth that the Treasurer has kept no cash-book, but that the only book of original entry was a sort of tabular statement book in which the amount of each day's receipts, by whom paid, and on what taxes, (State, County, or City,) were entered. It is the impression of the experts that these books were correctly kept. Only one of them has come into the possession of the accountants, which covers a period of about six months. It is known, however, that at least two others for the period immediately following were kept, and that up to within a short time they were in the possession of the Treasurer. Yesterday it was understood that Horan had declined to resign. What the move now will be cannot be determined until Mayor Ditmars' return from Massachusetts, where he has gone for a week

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman William H. Kelly, of the Seventh Precinct, died last night, of consumption, after an illness of three months.

Mary Dooly, aged fifty-five, fell over a wall near her residence at Fifty-fifth street and East River last evening and received serious injuries.

Sarah Smith, of No. 154 Bleecker street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch worth $50 from Robert H. Leys, of No. 12 Liberty street, Brooklyn.

Mary Walters was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing two dresses worth $25 from the residence of Martin Gilfeather, No. 106 Centre street.

Robert Dunn, aged forty-five, of No. 234 Seventh street, while at work on the ship Antelope, at Pier No. 19 East River yesterday afternoon fell overboard and was drowned. His remains were subsequently recovered.

James Morris, aged eighteen, of One Hundred and Thirteenth street and First avenue, while walking on the Hudson River Railroad track at Spuyten Duyvil yesterday was struck by the locomotive of an express train and severely injured.

Mary Davis was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with stealing $10 from Ernest Grauer, of No. 178 Spring street, while in a lager-beer saloon in Spring street on Wednesday night.

A suit of boy's clothing was found last evening under Pier No. 48 East River, and was subsequently identified as having belonged to Patrick Hallam, aged nine years, of No. 326 Cherry street, who is missing from his home and is supposed to have been drowned while bathing.

A team of horses and a truck belonging to Vincent C. King, of No. 512 West street, backed overboard from the wharf at Pier No. 38 East River yesterday. The horses were rescued from drowning by Patrolmen Doyle and Leary, of the Seventh Precinct, who also recovered the truck.

The foreign mails sent from the New-York Post Office yesterday were: Per steam-ship Frisia, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, 34,713 letters and sixty-one bags of newspapers; per steam-ship City of New-York, for Havana, 3,607 letters and four bags of newspapers; per steam-ship P. Caland, for Antwerp, 250 letters.

Joshua D. Minor, a contractor, was arraigned yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, charged by an officer of the Sanitary squad with employing an unlicensed engineer, whose name is John Crowley, to run a steam boiler and engine at Fifty-seventh street and Eighth avenue. Justice Kilbreth required him to furnish sureties for his appearance for trial at Special Sessions.

George Kennedy and John Carroll were arrested on Wednesday night by Officer Burleigh, of the Ninth Precinct, while leaving the unoccupied house No. 18 Leroy street. They had over $50 worth of lead pipe in their possession at the time, which it is supposed they stole from the house. At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kasmire held them in $1,000 bail each for trial.

James M. White and Frank Smith were held in default of $1,500 bail by Justice Morgan, yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with robbery. The complainant, Mr. John Gass, of No. 301 East Twelfth street, while passing through Chrystie street, on Wednesday night, was attacked by the prisoners and robbed of his watch, valued at $100. The prisoners were arrested by Officer Ettrick, of the Tenth Precinct.

While on duty on Rivington street early yesterday morning Officer Lewis, of the Eleventh Precinct, saw a man's head and shoulders protruding through the fan-light over Lewis Meyer's grocery store, No. 252 Rivington street. He arrested the fellow, who gave his name as Benjamin Noble, and in his pocket was found $2 in pennies, the property of Mr. Meyer. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Morgan held him in $1,000 bail for trial.

Timothy Purcell called at the residence of Mrs. Mary A. Beatty, No. 222 East Tenth street, on Wednesday, and desired to sell her some wood. While she went into a rear room to see if she required any, the wood-merchant made off with jewelry and silver-ware valued at $100, which lay in the front room. Purcell was arrested half an hour afterward by Officer Byrnes, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and being identified by Mrs. Beatty, was held in $1,000 bail, yesterday, by Justice Morgan at Essex Market Police Court.

John McMahon and Cyrus Jones, both 'longshoremen, living at No. 304 West Eleventh street, got quarreling with each other on Wednesday night outside their dwellings. Jones stabbed McMahon in the arm with a cotton-hook, and the latter retaliated by hitting Jones on the head with a hammer. Both were arrested by Officer Reid, of the Ninth Precinct, and at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kasmire held them for trial.

On Wednesday night a sailor named John Selleg, of No. 13 Hamilton street, was robbed of $10 by Caroline Bauer, in the concert saloon No. 23 Bowery. The Police of the Tenth Precinct made a raid on the saloon shortly afterward and arrested the proprietor and some ten female waiters of the establishment. The girl Bauer was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Justice Morgan, charged with larceny, and all the others were discharged.

Intelligence has been received in this City that the license of Capt. Lawrence, of the steam ship Isaac Bell, and that of Capt. Brown, of the tug-boat Lumberman, have been revoked by Supervising Inspector Meushaw, for failing to comply with the United States navigation regulations, from which the collision in Hampton Roads occurred on the evening of the 5th inst., when ten of the persons who were on board the Lumberman were drowned.

Yesterday afternoon John Lynch, aged twenty-eight, an inmate of the lunatic asylum on Ward's Island, escaped from that institution and attempted to swim across the East River to the New-York shore. When off the foot of One Hundred and Sixth street he became exhausted, and his cries for help attracted the attention of William Moran, Captain of the propeller Arctic, who rescued him and brought him ashore. He was taken charge of by the Police, and will be taken back to the asylum.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. D. D. Whitney, the newly-appointed Register of Arrears, announces that he will make a number of changes in his department on the 1st of August.

James Brown, who was charged with stealing $200 from the office of the Captain of the Coney Island steam-boat Arrowsmith, pleaded not guilty to the charge in Justice Walsh's Court yesterday. He said it was a woman who took the money. The examination was adjourned until Monday.

A young woman named Catharine Smith was arrested on the 19th inst., by officer King, of the Seventh Precinct, leaving a house on Greenpoint avenue with a bundle, which proved to be a silk dress which she had stolen. On her person a number of pawn tickets were found, which represented property in wearing apparel valued at $12.

The tenth public concert of the season will be given to-morrow at Prospect Park, from 4 to 6 P. M., by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, under the leadership of L. Conterno. Among the popular selections in the programme will be: "Don Carlos," Verdi; "Le Lay Des Fees," Auber; "Spiralen," Strauss; "Don Sebastiano," Donizetti; "Fidelio," Beethoven; "Les Adieux," Gungl; "Postillion D'Amour," Herman, and Irish melodies.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday, the following resolution was adopted: That a requisition be and the same is hereby made for the issue of bonds of the City of Brooklyn, by the Mayor, Controller, and City Clerk thereof, for the sum of $60,000 for account of the extension of the distribution of water, in accordance with the law passed Feb. 11, 1857, and the amendatory acts thereto, and under the resolution of the Common Council, passed July 6, 1875.

The bond of Tax Collector William A. Furey will be filed during the present week. The amount of his bond is $500,000, the sureties and the sums they have justified in being as follows: James Rodwell, Daniel McCabe, and Charles T. Corwin, $100,000 each; Thomas Carroll, Arthur McAvoy, Edward Freel, and John B. Riley, $50,000 each. There are thirty-five clerkships in this office, for which aspiring Democrats are anxiously waiting.

Four boys named respectively William Cadwell, William Spinoli, Henry Erspring, and William McCaffrey escaped from the Truant Home in East New-York, yesterday, by letting themselves down from the window of their sleeping apartment with a rope made of a torn sheet. Cadwell was subsequently arrested. The boys had on only their night shirts when they left, their clothes being kept in another part of the building.

LONG ISLAND.

William Brokaw, of Bayside, has tendered his resignation as Postmaster.

STATEN ISLAND.

The census enumerators for Southfield, which comprises two election districts, report a population of 1,280 for the first, it being an increase of 300 since 1865, and for the second 3,300, making a total of 4,580. The returns from Westfield show a population of 6,000; Middleton, 8,000; Northfield, 9,000; Castleton, 13,000; total for the county, 40,580. The increase during the past year has been considerable.

The following are the donations from the different churches throughout Richmond County in behalf of Smith's Infirmary, at Tompkinsville: Church of the Redeemer, New-Brighton, $133 50; Reformed Dutch, Port Richmond, $75; St. John's, Clifton, $41 27; St. Paul's, Edgewater, $23; Reformed Dutch, New-Brighton, $22 93; First Presbyterian, Stapleton, $13; Moravian, New-Dorp, $3 10; collected by Mrs. Stoke, $15 50; Samuel Cooper, $5; Mrs. Minturnest, $3; W., $1. Total $336 30.

The excursion which left Staten Island yesterday, under the auspices of A. O. H., No. 1, for Cold Spring, Long Island, was the scene of a disgusting and bloody fight, in which bottles, glasses, and knives were freely used. The fight took place at the bar between a party of Hibernians, and in a few moments it spread to a general riot. The policemen on the boat were unable to quell the disturbance, and the fight lasted until the boat reached the dock. Many of the excursionists were seriously injured, but managed to escape before their names could be learned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Albert Wylie, aged nine years, has been missing from his home, on Atlantic street, Jersey City, since Monday last. His parents fear that he went in swimming and was drowned.

Adam Stollman, a butcher doing business at the corner of West and Morton streets, Newark, mysteriously disappeared on the 12th instant, since which time no tidings of his whereabouts have been received.

Michael Gill, the owner of the frame tenement houses on the Bergen Point plank road, Jersey City, which were destroyed by fire on Tuesday, was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson, preferred against him by Chief Engineer Fanier. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

A single-scull shell race will be rowed at 6 P. M. to-day on the Passaic River, at Newark, between William Pratt, of Woodside, and Flemming, the well-known English rower. The course is from the Paterson Bridge to the Midland Bridge and return, a distance of three miles, and the contest is for the championship and a $500 diamond badge.

John C. De Lavergne, one of the ex-city officials of Jersey City who were indicted by the late Grand Jury for official misconduct in the matter of the new reservoir, was arraigned in the Hudson County Court yesterday, and pleaded not guilty to several indictments. Bail was fixed at $10,000 on each indictment, and was furnished by Louis K. Egbert.

HOW A MERCHANT WAS SWINDLED.

On May 6, 1875, a case marked Duntjer, and containing silk goods, was seized by the Custom-house authorities on board the steam-ship Steinmann, from Antwerp. The seizure was made in consequence of information received previous to the arrival of the vessel, and the goods were sent to the proper department, where, upon examination, they were found to be of the value of $1,341 03 in United States currency. The case was reported to the United States District Attorney, and in due time the goods were condemned in the courts, no one appearing to claim them, and on June 4 they were sold at public auction. On the 21st inst. a person claiming to be Duntjer, the owner of the goods, went to a commission merchant of this City, and representing that they were still in the general order stores, and had not been entered, tendered his invoice and bill of lading and asked the merchant to take them out of the Custom-house and sell them for him on commission. This the merchant agreed to do, and Duntjer then asked him for an advance of $60 to meet certain urgent claims which he was anxious to settle. Holding, as he thought, ample security for the amount, the merchant readily assented, and at once drew a check for the money. He then made an entry for the case in Duntjer's name, paid over $400 duties on the goods, and received a permit for their delivery. Upon presenting this document at the general order stores he was surprised to learn that there was no such case there, and that it never had been in the possession of the storekeeper. He then inquired fully into the matter, and learned the true state of the case. As the duties were paid in the name of Duntjer, the merchant will have some difficulty in getting his money from the Custom-house. It may be readily understood how this could happen when it is known that the duties on goods are always paid in advance, and that the Deputy Collector before whom the entry was made had, of course, no knowledge of the goods or their location, and that the cashier to whom the duties were paid was equally ignorant, it being their duty only to see that the proper formalities were observed. When the permit is given for the removal of the merchandise from the general order stores, it is then examined by the Appraiser before being delivered.

GALVESTON AS A WATERING-PLACE.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* puts in a plea for that city as a watering-place, notwithstanding so many of its sensible citizens seek their Summer recreation in the North. The *News* says: "There are a variety of reasons why Galveston should become one of the most popular and delightful Summer resorts upon the continent. First and foremost among these is the magnificence of its beach, the delightful temperature of the waters of the Gulf for bathing and health-giving purposes, and the absolute safety with which bathing may be indulged in along shore. With any degree of foresight and enterprise, Galveston could take advantage of this state of affairs at Northern sea-bathing resorts. Such a thing as drowning while bathing off the beach here is very rare. There is little under-tow, the beach slopes gradually, the surf rolls in with a steady regularity, and any depth of water may be obtained at the option of the bather. With the thermometer rarely beyond 90° the hottest days, with a stiff breeze from the south constantly prevailing, Galveston presents to the pleasure-seeker or the invalid one of the most delightful locations imaginable. Along the beach is one of the finest drives in the world, while the salubrity of our climate is unsurpassed. There has been no disease here approaching an epidemic for now eight years, and there is no likelihood of such a result in the future with a proper observance of sanitary regulations."

This on the editorial page reads well, except the brief allusion to the temperature; but, unfortunately, turning the sheet we find in the local columns of the same number of the *News* a prominent article headed: "The President of the Texas Star Mutual Insurance Company is accidentally drowned while bathing at the beach." And in the body of the article it is said: "The cause of his drowning was probably the fact that the westerly winds of Friday forced the tide to set rapidly across the gulf shore, producing a strong undertow, and as the tide was very low, the unfortunate man ventured out too far and, without knowing its force, came within the track of the tide and, loosing his footing, was unable to regain it. The theory that he was seized with cramps is not tenable, as his body shows no signs of contraction or spasms."

THE BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.

The breadstuffs movement was again very brisk yesterday in the local market, under advices from Europe and the West of continued activity and buoyancy. Speculative dealings were a more prominent feature. Prices were all higher: flour, 10c.@25c. per barrel; wheat, fully 3c.; corn, 2c.@3c.; oats, about 3c., and rye, 3c.@4c. a bushel. Flour sales reached an aggregate of about 31,000 barrels. Wheat sold and resold to the extent of over 900,000 bushels, and corn to nearly half a million bushels, largely for forward delivery. The export operations were checked by the further rise in values and the firmness in ocean freights. Provisions were more freely purchased, especially hog products, chiefly on speculative account, and values were again quoted higher. Cotton sold less freely, and closed weak under the reports of continued depression in the foreign markets. Groceries were quoted stronger in price, and a livelier business was reported in coffee and sugars.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *North American* of the 22d inst. furnishes the following:

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company announce that the following will be the prices of coal for the line and city trade for the month of August, 1875, at the points named:

	At Port Carbon.	At Sch. Haven by railroad and canal.	At Port Clinton by canal.
Lump	$2 50	$2 58	$2 69
Steamboat	2 50	2 58	2 69
Broken	3 00	3 08	3 19
Egg	3 15	3 23	3 34
Stove and small stove	3 40	3 48	3 59
Chestnut	2 40	2 48	2 59
Chestnut No. 2	2 30	2 38	2 49
Pea	1 30	1 38	1 49

The following will be the prices for coals delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, for the month of August:

	Broken.	Egg.	Stove.	Chest.
Hard white ash coal	$4 79	$4 95	$5 40	$4 40
Free-burning white ash coal	4 70	4 95	5 40	4 40
Schuylkill red ash coal	5 00	5 05	5 45	4 40
Shamokin coal	....	5 15	5 55	4 45
Lorberry coal	5 70	5 70	5 75	4 60
Lykens Valley vein	6 30	6 30	6 30	5 45

	Lump.	Steamboat.
Hard white ash coal	$4 50	$4 60
Free burning white ash coal	4 50	4 60

ARREST OF FORGERS AT NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—Two men, giving their names as Jacob S. Barbour, of Worcester, Mass., and William Young, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were arrested here to-day, one having forged checks to the amount of $40,000, and the other three checks of $14,000 each, with which they had been attempting to swindle the German National Bank and a varnish manufacturer.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Canada, for London.—Max Maretzek, Mme. De Brenson, Gaston De Brenson, E. C. Eelis, P. W. Beal, Mrs. Westlake, Miss Westlake, Rev. J. Murray Bailey, George A. Feltham, C. A. Byrne, M. Hernandez, William G. Wingham, Mrs. William G. Wingham, Charles M. Loper, William Waite, Charles Allerton, Mrs. L. McCarty, Mr. Leonord, wife, and two children, John G. Wardrop, Rev. Abraham Alvah, Mrs. Abraham Alvah, Abraham Alvah, Jr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:48 | Sun sets....7:24 | Moon rises.10:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:56 | Gov. Island.11:45 | Hell Gate...1:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, July 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Arragon, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan's Sons; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c. Kunhardt & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina &c., B. Gelpcke; P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, Philadelphia; Nereus Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ship Terpsichore, (Ger.,) Oelrichs, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Nellie, (Br.,) Cove, Penarth Roads, for orders, George F. Bulley.

Brig Daisy, (Br.,) Duncan, Penarth Roads, for orders, George F. Bulley.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Steam ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Bark Excelsior, (of Boston,) Bowers, Antwerp 47 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to J. T. B. Maxwell.

Brig Republic, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davidson, St. George's, Bermuda, 11 ds., with marble, &c., to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Maria Luigia, (Ital.,) Bagnia, Bahia 41 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Mary E. Rowland, Lawton, Old Harbor, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood to Swan & Son.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Rose, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Wave Crest, (of Sag Harbor,) Gawley, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to Eppinger, Russel & Co.—vessel to Squire Bros.

Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Orion, Smith, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oregon, Stimpson, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lisle, Providence.

Schr. John Warren, McGirr, Providence.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Robert Center, Hulse, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Warren Sawyer, Smith, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Delmont Locke, Hatch, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Arctic, Emory, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. Waterman, Hinkley, Nantucket.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hall, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, New Haven.

Schr. Florence Belle, Turner, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. War Steed, Gooking, Saco, with headings to W. Robinson & Co.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, Hyannis.

WIND—Sunset, light S. E.; thick and foggy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships P. Caland, for Rotterdam; Frisia, for Hamburg; Canada, for London; Arragon, for Bristol; City of New-York, for Havana via Nassau; ships Samuel G. Reed, for Hong Kong; Corona, for London; barks Anna, for Rotterdam; C. S. Bushnell, for Hamburg; Johanne, for Antwerp; George Treat, for Callao and Payta; Industria, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders; Stanoo, for do.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, July 20.—Sld. bark New-York, Gibbs, Nassau.

CIENFUEGOS, July 20.—Sld. brig Helen G. Rich, Collins, Boston.

HALIFAX, July 21.—Sld. brig Nazarine, Barbadoes; schr. Margaret, Hayti.

HAVANA, July 22.—Arr. 21st, brigs Alice, Bultke, New-Orleans; Robin, Parker, Philadelphia; schr. Robin Ruff, Routen, Galveston. 22d, steamer Cuba, Reynolds, New-York.

Sld. 22d, steamers C. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans; Austin, Simpson, Rockport, Texas.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., July 22.—Arr. 20th, brig Georgiana, New-York.

NORTH SIDNEY, C. B., July 22.—Arr. ship Bertaux, (Br.,) Davis, Liverpool; barks Marie, (Norw.,) Lovold, Norway; Lothair, (Br.,) Desmond, Boston; brig Matilda B., (Br.,) Cameron, Boston.

MATANZAS, July 20.—Sld. brig Winfield, Bibber, Pensacola.

MAITLAND, N. S., July 20.—Arr. schr. R. H. Dyer, Bangor.

PICTOU, N. S., July 22.—Arr. barks Sacramento, (Br.,) Ivey, Liverpool, G. B.; Atlantic, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bremen; schrs. Lettie, Boston, and John F. Kranz, Portland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 22.—Arr. 21st, ship Tyro, (Br.,) Robbins, Antwerp. Cld. 22d, ship Montebello, (Br.,) Kelly, Liverpool; brig M. A. Palmer, (Br.,) O'Brien, Charleston. Sld. brig Perl, (Br.,) Stevenson, Liverpool.

WINDSOR, N. S., July 22.—Arr. 20th, schr. John Somes, Mount Desert; sld. schr. Hattie E. King, Baltimore.

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 22.—Arr. steamer Dominion, from Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 22.—Sld. for the United States, Paragon, L. L. Sturges, Columbus, Captain Ihlder, Fisher, Arthur White, Amalia Hedwig, and L. B. Gilchrest.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., Emma.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., Constance.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., Freude, Velot, Premier, Polyharp, Mameloh, Lochee—the latter at Scilly and proceeded to Liverpool.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Freden, Freden—last two at London; Seringapatam, Lake Champlain, Brothers and Sisters, Rinde.

QUEENSTOWN, July 22.—The Allan Line steam-ship Scandinavian, Capt. Dutton, from Baltimore July 8, via Halifax, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

BRISTOL, Eng., July 22.—The Great Western Line steam ship Somerset, Capt. Western, from New-York July 9, arr. here to-day.

WESTCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Abstract from Seventy-seventh Semi-annual Statement, July 1, 1875.

Cash Capital	**$250,000 00**
Reserve for Reinsurance	**351,860 19**
Reserve for Unpaid Losses	**32,490 60**
Reserve for other Claims	**3,240 00**
Net Surplus over all Liabilities	**169,928 01**
Total	**$807,518 80**

ASSETS.

United States Bonds	$351,706 25
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on improved Real Estate in the Counties of New-York and Westchester	200,300 00
State, City, County Bonds, and Bank Stock	61,619 16
Railroad Bonds	26,700 00
Loans secured by Collaterals	9,850 00
Premiums in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	89,837 77
Interest due and accrued	5,640 19
Cash in Bank	33,365 43
Real Estate	28,500 00
Total	$807,518 80

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock is payable Aug. 1, 1875, at New-York office.

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary. GEO. J. PENFIELD, President.
WM. H. BOWNE, Treasurer. JOHN E. MARSHALL, Vice Pres't.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.

COOK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, IN AN AMERICAN family; she can cook and do all kinds of housework. Apply at No. 57 Monroe st.